Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-94-176
Monday
12 September 1994

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-94-176 *12 September 1994*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: All material in this volume previously disseminated in electronic form.
An Ω indicates a Foreign Media Note.

ALBANIA

Government Ready For Dialogue With Greece *[Tirana TV]* 1
Serreqi Confirms Talk Proposal *[Tirana TV]* 1
Greece Blocks Two Border Crossing Points 2
Kakavije Blocked; More Deported *[Tirana TV]* 2
Situation at Kakavije *[Tirana TV]* 2
Kapshtice Blocked *[Tirana TV]* 3
Border Points Calm *[Tirana TV]* 3
Greeks Suspend Activity of Gjirokaster Consulate *[Tirana TV]* 3
Ministry Reports Total 50,083 Deported by 9 Sep *[Tirana TV]* 4
Refugees Say Deportation To Affect Greek Harvest *[Tirana TV]* 4
Court Verdict Regarding Ethnic Greeks Detailed *[Tirana TV]* 4

BULGARIA

BSP, SDS Leaders Discuss Cabinet Crisis *[Sofia Radio]* 6
GOR Ready To Serve in Alternative Cabinets *[Sofia Radio]* 6
Serbs Seize Bulgarian Arms Meant for Albania *[24 CHASA 5 Sep]* 6

CZECH REPUBLIC

Klaus Interviewed on European Union Membership *[Cologne Radio]* 7
Commentator Urges Dialogue With Germans *[DENNI TELEGRAF 3 Aug]* 7
Report Alleges Corruption at Defense Ministry *[LIDOVE NOVINY 1 Sep]* 8
Intelligence Source Cited *[LIDOVE NOVINY 2 Sep]* 8
Aircraft Sales Questioned *[MLADA FRONTA DNES, etc.]* 9

SLOVAKIA

Kukan Addresses Geneva Disarmament Conference *[PRAVDA 2 Sep]* 11
Coexistence To Represent Romanies' Interests *[SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA 2 Sep]* 11
ROI Contests Right *[SLOVENSKY DENNIK 3 Sep]* 11
Freedom Party Holds Congress, Elects Chairman *[SLOVENSKY DENNIK 7 Sep]* 11
TV Broadcasts First Roundtable Election Debate *[Bratislava TV]* 11
Results of Radio's Latest Electoral Poll *[PRAVDA 3 Sep]* 13
Poll Shows HZDS Ahead of Common Choice *[SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA 7 Sep]* 13
HZDS Calls 2d Privatization Round Fradulent *[SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA 2 Sep]* 13
Humaj Appointed Deputy Chief of General Staff *[SME 3 Sep]* 14
Only 14 Applicants Granted Asylum This Year *[NARODNA OBRODA 2 Sep]* 14
Addiction Growing, But No National Program Yet *[Bratislava Radio]* 14

HUNGARY

Prime Minister Reviews Economic, Foreign Affairs *[TALLOZO 8 Sep]* 15
Thanks Germans *[Hamburg BILD 10 Sep]* 16
FRG's Kinkel Pays Tribute to Hungarian Role *[NEPSZABADSAG 9 Sep]* 17
Gasoline Smugglers Breaking FRY Embargo *[Budapest TV]* 17
Defense Ministry Denies Plans To Buy F16s *[Budapest TV]* 18

POLAND

Walesa Informed Russian Troops Out of Country *[Warsaw Radio]* 19
Leaves for Canada *[Warsaw Radio]* 19
Interviewed on Crime, Terrorism *[PAP]* 19
Prime Minister Pawlak Holds News Conference *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 9 Sep]* 20
Presents Commandant Candidate *[GAZETA SWIATECZNA 10-11 Sep]* 20
Agreement Reached with CR on Debt Repayment *[Warsaw Radio]* 21
Pawlak: More Money for Farmers Next Year *[Warsaw Radio]* 21
Kolodko Says Personal Tax Will Not Be Reduced *[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 9 Sep]* 21
Biedrusko Joint PFP Exercises Previewed *[NOWA TRYBUNA OPOLSKA 6 Sep]* 21
Paper Reports on Personnel Changes in Army *[POLSKA ZBROJNA 12 Sep]* 22
Poll Says Coalition Dominated by PSL *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 9 Sep]* 23
Solidarity Leader Criticizes 'Strategy' Program *[Warsaw Radio]* 24

ROMANIA

Melescanu, Moldova's Popov Begin Official Talks *[Bucharest Radio]* 25
Tinca, Turkish Minister Discuss Cooperation *[Bucharest Radio]* 25
Nastase Opposes PSM, PRM Joining Cabinet *[ROMANIA LIBERA 31 Aug]* 25

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Mostar EU Building Hit by Antitank Shell *[TANJUG]* 28
Rose Warns Bosnian Serbs Risking NATO Action *[AFP]* 28
Threatens Air Strikes *[TANJUG]* 28
'Devastating' Serbian Attack Reported on Bihac *[Sarajevo Radio]* 28
Muslim Offensive Reported *[TANJUG]* 29
Exclusion May Be Declared *[AFP]* 29
Mladic Overseeing Operations *[Sarajevo Radio]* 30
Embassy Protests Attack *[Sarajevo Radio]* 30
Abdic Forces Behind Rocket Attack on Kladusa *[Sarajevo Radio]* 31
'Defenders' Report Successes on Brcko Front *[Sarajevo Radio]* 31
Serb Attacks Repelled *[Sarajevo Radio]* 31
British Soldier Killed in Vehicle Accident *[AFP]* 32
Silajdzic Rejects Talk of Reducing Sanctions *[Cairo MENA]* 32
Changes to Federation Constitution Proposed *[Sarajevo Radio]* 32
Serbs, Croats Agree on Free Movement of Peoples *[TANJUG]* 33

CROATIA

Reportage on Pope John Paul's Visit to Zagreb 34
Arrives at Airport *[Zagreb Radio]* 34
Speaks at Airport *[Zagreb TV]* 34
Meets Officials at Palace *[Zagreb Radio]* 35
RSK: Airspace Off Limits To Supply Muslims *[TANJUG]* 35
RSK Threatens To Down Suspect Aircraft *[AFP]* 36
Sets Airspace Conditions *[Sarajevo Radio]* 36
Army Clarifies Threat *[Belgrade Radio]* 36
RSK Commander Protests UN's 'Untrue Reports' *[TANJUG]* 37
Two Soldiers Killed by 'Serb Terrorist Group' *[Zagreb Radio]* 37
Army Chief Protests Killings *[Zagreb Radio]* 37
RSK Army Denies Killings *[TANJUG]* 38
RSK Serbs Report More Refugees Fleeing Bosnia *[TANJUG]* 38
Serb Army Denies Involvement in Cazin Fighting *[TANJUG]* 38
Biographic Data on Negotiator Hrvoje Sarinic *[VREME 15 Aug]* 38

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal

EU Foreign Ministers Approve Easing Sanctions *[TANJUG]* 40
Churkin Expects FRY Sanctions Will Be Lifted *[Belgrade TV]* 40
Churkin Reportedly Appointed PFP Representative *[Belgrade Radio]* 40
Kontic Urges Extended UN Mandate in UNPA's *[TANJUG]* 41
Addendum on RSK Goods Crossing Srpska Border *[Sarajevo Radio]* 41
Sandzak SDA Muslims List Demands of Government *[BORBA 9 Sep]* 41

Serbia

Deputy Prime Minister Views Economic Strategy *[Belgrade TV]* 42

Government Ready For Dialogue With Greece

AU0909211794 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Announcer-read statement by the Albanian Government; place and date not given]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Albania expresses its concern over the crisis that has engulfed Albanian-Greek relations over the last few months and which has been thoroughly aggravated under the pretext of the trial of five Albanian citizens, members of the Greek minority, that was recently held in Tirana.

On 7 September 1994, the Tirana Court found the five accused guilty of conspiring with the Greek secret service and of managing to arm a considerable number of members of this minority; collecting and providing information on the location of military property, the withdrawal of Albanian troops, officers of the former Albanian secret police, and reserve officers; selecting minority youths who were sent to Greek military schools without notifying the Albanian Government, as well as the illegal possession of arms, in other words, committing crimes that are condemned in any country.

The trial was open, just, and held with the assistance of international observers. Prejudiced against the trial before it even started, the Greek Government demanded, definitively and repeatedly, that the trial be suspended. It also conducted a massive international misinformation campaign against Albania, as well as the vengeful deportation of about 50,000 Albanian citizens working in Greece, hundreds of whom had valid documents. It also caused the death of six of them, and mistreated and assaulted most of them.

Mr. Papandreou's government responded to the Albanian Government's latest demand for dialogue by putting forth the absurd and peremptory condition that the trial be suspended. The Albanian Government stressed that such pressure is unacceptable and censorable for relations between democratic and sovereign countries, and that all of this is a coordinated effort between Athens and Belgrade to destabilize the southern Balkans.

Nevertheless, conscientious about the importance of preserving calm and stability in the southern Balkans as well as interested in normalizing relations with Greece, Albania remains loyal to its position—that it is ready to resume bilateral dialogue or dialogue through mediation with Mr. Papandreou's government.

To extinguish the flames that sustain the crisis today and will do so in the future, the Albanian Government invites the Greek Government to dissociate itself from and condemn the policy of so- called North Epirus, which is based on territorial claims toward half of southern Albania and was a policy followed by extreme nationalist circles during the Cold War. This policy was unfortunately openly declared official by the Mitsotakis government in a 14 July 1993 statement, as well as statements by current Greek government officials that southern Albania is included in Greek defense planning.

The Albanian Government is ready to accept the signing of a bilateral treaty on the existing border between the two countries, based on CSCE principles, and to recognize the presence of the Albanian minority in Greece and apply European norms in its treatment of it.

For this reason, the Albanian Government reconfirms its determination to go forward in implementing all the well-known European standards for defending Greek minority rights in Albania; the crisis in relations with Greece will not affect this determination.

Serreqi Confirms Talk Proposal

AU1009204894 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Report by Bujar Muharremi]

[Text] [Muharremi] Foreign Minister Alfred Serreqi gave a news conference today for journalists of Albanian Radio-Television, ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, mass media, and foreign news agencies. Serreqi focused on Albanian-Greek relations and characterized them as the most profound crisis of the last few years.

By respecting the full sovereignty of judicial power, and not identifying the trial of five Albanian nationals of Greek origin charged with espionage and illegal arms possession with the Greek minority in Albania, the Albanian Government asked the Greek Government long ago, through diplomatic channels and publicly, to see that the trial be held with no fuss and that it also not condition or affect interstate relations. However, seeking to mask the criminal acts of the Greek secret police, the Greek Government chose the opposite road.

Minister Serreqi told reporters: I avail myself of the opportunity here to stress that Albania is the one that has been aggrieved—subversive acts by the Greek secret police and official and non-official circles seriously infringe on Albania's sovereignty. I can single out the mass delivery and distribution of firearms in the minority area—an operation financed, organized, and performed by the Greek secret service and its channels. This grave act constitutes a violation of the most elementary international norms and of many agreements signed long ago by the Greek Government.

Minister Serreqi confirmed that the Albanian Government has testified and provided documentation regarding the presence of these firearms in the minority area, totalling over 2,000, i.e. a proportion six times greater than in every other Albanian area.

The selective recruitment of Albanian nationals of Greek origin to study in Greek military schools without notifying the Albanian Government is also completely unacceptable, a mean and malicious act.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

The Greek Government was invited to immediately correct this act. The release of the adventurous Colonel Kosta Vrakos also testifies to the conspiracy and synchrony among official structures and Greek national-chauvinist circles. I want to reconfirm, Serreqi said, that the proposal for a dialogue remains valid. However, whatever shape the dialogue takes—be it bilateral or in the presence of a third party—it requires bilateral political will and an auspicious climate, and that the Greek Government abandon the attitudes and vocabulary used during the Cold War. I hope that the Greek Government becomes aware of the fact that Albanian-Greek relations on the basis of non-intervention and reciprocal respect are of interest bilaterally and generally.

Reporters then posed questions regarding various aspects of current Albanian-Greek relations. At the end of this conference, Minister Serreqi reiterated once more that the Greek minority in Albania should in no way be identified with certain political adventurers.

Greece Blocks Two Border Crossing Points

Kakavije Blocked; More Deported

AU0909183394 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1635 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Telephone report by Odise Kote from Kakavije]

[Text] Today is the second day that the border crossing point of Kakavije has been blocked. Meanwhile, the deportation of Albanian refugees from Greece continues.

[Kote] Not one Albanian citizen with valid documents has been allowed to cross this point. The crossing of vehicles has generally been suspended, except for, in rare cases alone, large vehicles and mainly those transporting fuel. The Greek police and customs officers are continuing to maintain the situation with stubbornness and in an absurd way.

Even after continuous demands by the Albanian side for explanations and information about the situation, the Greek side is still not responding. Its muteness seems to originate from an order by the Greek Government. If the Greek police and customs do not provide any explanation, the Greek journalists, commenting on the news conference by Greek Government Spokesman and Press Minister Evangelos Venizelos, declare with uncontrollable cynicism that they will not allow even mosquitoes to pass from Albania to Greece.

The deportation of refugees from all areas of Greece continued today, too. Since the early morning hours, packed buses brought throngs of refugees with valid or invalid visas. There are also people who have been maltreated among them.

Thus, on the second day of the blockade, refugees still continue to be deported. This is the latest information about the situation at Kakavije on 9 September.

Situation at Kakavije

AU1009181994 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Ardian Murraj report from Kakavije]

[Excerpts] Today is the second day that the Kakavije border point has been closed. Our video crew went there today. Over to our correspondent:

[Murraj] As of 0600 hours yesterday morning and through today, Albanian-Greek border crossing points have mostly been closed, as the deportation of Albanian citizens temporarily employed in Greece continues. In Kakavije alone, 750 persons were deported yesterday. Today's figure had reached 200 by noon. The exits and entries have been permitted only for persons carrying cargos. Thus, 35 lorries were reported to leave and 25 to enter the country.

We were informed that Albanian businessmen interested in the dispatch or arrival of commodities were categorically not permitted to cross the border. Only five Albanians with valid visas or official documents were among those who were allowed to cross the border; Greeks were given free passage. An Albanian citizen with a visa valid as of 1 August who was concerned about treating his sick child in Preveze, was not allowed to enter Greece. His name is Hilmi Xhabafti. The reasons for the refusal were not explained. [passage omitted]

Among the cases of entry being refused yesterday, the minority people of Kakavije village, interested in enrolling their children in the school of Belvinakis, were not allowed to pass.

A minority citizen from Kakavije village, who refused to be identified, told us that the pupils who want to attend the Greek school, though it starts next Monday, were not permitted to pass by the Greek border authorities.

He also explained that elementary and high schools for minorities, where all rights are respected, operate in Albania in Kakavije and Vrisera villages. He also explained that the Greek Consulate authorities in Gjirokaster refused on Monday [5 Sep] to grant 20 scheduled visas for minority citizens from Kakavije. What is significant, the minority citizen continued, is that the Greeks are perhaps seeking to strain relations with us—contrary to the friendship we have wanted and experienced with Albanians.

By 1600 hours, 800 persons were deported at the Kapshtice border point. Following the closure of the border, all access with valid documents was suspended yesterday and today, too. Thus, the 22 Albanian passengers on the Korce-Salonika bus line were not allowed to go this morning. And, even upon presentation of a marriage certificate to the Greek authorities, an Albanian husband and Greek wife are parted from each other at the checkpoint.

Meanwhile, Albanian citizens continue to be deported, after being rounded up in the fields where they work and deprived of the money they had earned there. [passage omitted]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

[Begin unidentified refugee recording] You know what they did? Even civilians went out and checked us, and seized all our money.

[Murraj] Were they Greek?

[Unidentified refugee] Yes, they were Greek and they did it on purpose. They behaved like they were police personnel, seized all our money, and sent us to the police. At the police station, they presented themselves as our superiors who had come to willingly hand over the refugees. We do not know what they discussed with the policemen privately. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Begin unidentified refugee recording] We were working in Diskat in (?Gavana). The police evicted us from this village. They detained us while we were working, gathering tobacco. They kept us one night in Diskat, and six of us were sent to a prison far away from Gavana. [passage omitted] We asked a policeman in the prison to buy some bread for us, and gave him the money. He refused, saying you should topple Sali Berisha, spread nationalist propaganda there; we do not employ you any more. If the five minority activists are not set free, he said, we will not employ you at all. If they are set free, we will supply you all with valid passports, he concluded.

[Murraj] Tell me something about the camp that you mentioned?

[Begin unidentified refugee recording] The camp was beyond human conditions. It was devastated and dirty; there were neither blankets nor mattresses. [end recording]

Among the other facts about the deportations, at 1500 hours today we were faced with a case of mistreatment in the person of 23-year - old Albanian citizen Eduard Veizi, resident of Prrenjas. He explained that he has been in the Parashqevi area for a month and a half. Six days ago, he was severely injured by a car and left unconscious for 48 hours. [passage omitted]

The public order authorities sent him to Bilisht hospital to administer primary care.

Apart from today's cases, the wave of deportations of Albanians continues, even as access to Greece from Albania has been completely suspended for Albanian citizens and the minority community as well.

Kapshtice Blocked

AU1009160994 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Alma Koprencka telephone report from Radio Korca]

[Text] We have just been informed that today, the Greeks have also closed the border at Kapshtice. Our correspondent is on the line:

[Koprencka] The influx of refugees deported from Greece via the Kapshtice border crossing point has been on the rise during the afternoon hours. By 1530 hours today, the number of refugees totalled 665. Between 1 August and today, 11,740 refugees have been deported via this route.

Some of the refugees deported today were detained yesterday and some today, but there were refugees among them who were detained seven days ago and confined to a camp during this time, with no food whatsoever. Some of them said that the police detained them, told them that they would be deported to release the members of the minority who have been imprisoned and topple President Berisha. The majority of them were robbed of drachmas earned with their life's blood, their passports, even valid visas, and left without food.

At this custom point today, while our border police have been acting correctly, according to procedures, the Greek border police have not allowed Albanian passenger cars to cross the Greek border. Twenty-two passengers on the Tirana-Salonika bus line were turned back, even though they had valid visas. Over the last two days, only [word indistinct] vehicles and their drivers were allowed to pass, without businessmen being along.

The deportation of refugees continues.

Border Points Calm

AU1009202894 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1635 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Odise Kote telephone report from Radio Gjirokastra]

[Text] Border crossing points at Kakavije and Kapshtice continue to be blocked. Over to a telephone report from Gjirokaster on today's situation at Kakavije:

[Kote] Today is the third day that the border crossing point of Kakavije has remained closed. An unusual calm, almost like that of a desert, reigns here in Kakavije. Even those few Albanian citizens with valid documents and visas, effective from mid-August onward, were not allowed to pass. Only large transport vehicles were allowed to cross the border, in particular those bearing TIR initials of international dispatch.

Albanian citizens married in Greece were also not allowed to enter Greece. Such was the case for Albana Cela from Tepelena and her husband Ioannis from Athens, who parted with tears at the checkpoint. As if this were not enough, there were dozens of minority citizens, i.e. Albanian nationals of Greek origin, who met their relatives at the iron gates of this custom point.

As the day progressed, the influx of deported refugees seemed to slow down. Only 80 persons were deported by noon today, mainly with no valid documents.

Greeks Suspend Activity of Gjirokaster Consulate

AU0909211994 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] We have just received an announcement by the Albanian Foreign Ministry spokesman, which reads:

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

It is reported that, by order of the Papandreou government, the Greek Consulate in Gjirokaster has suspended all its activities, thus it exists in name only.

Considering that this consulate has mainly performed services for Greek minority citizens in Albania, it is evident that the suspension of its activity harms the minority's interests and simultaneously testifies that it is not the defense of these interests that worries the Greek policy against Albania. Such an act testifies to Athens' continuous efforts to further aggravate Albanian-Greek relations.

Ministry Reports Total 50,083 Deported by 9 Sep

AU0909212194 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] Public Order Ministry Spokesman Ludmilla Pajo reports that the total number of refugees deported by the Greek police so far totals 50,083.

Today, 850 refugees were deported from Kakavije, 815 from Kapshtice, and 52 via Sarande, many of whom had passports with valid visas. Only one person was maltreated, who is currently hospitalized at Bilisht hospital.

Refugees Say Deportation To Affect Greek Harvest

AU1109190794 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Report by Marash Mirashi]

[Text] Only Albanian refugees are being deported through border crossings with the Republic of Greece. All movement in the opposite direction has been halted. Over to a report from the border crossing:

[Marashi] The border crossing of Kakavije continues to be closed, but only in the direction from Albania to Greece. The gate opens only when buses arrive bringing back Albanian citizens from almost all areas of Greece. Although it is impossible for Albanians to enter Greek territory, even with valid passports and official visas, Greek television networks film inside our territory. A long list of Albanian nationals, supplied with visas for entering Greece, did not manage to get any further than the Greek-Albanian border. More than 150 Albanian nationals who appeared today at the customs house experienced the feeling of being persona non grata for Greek border authorities, which is also confirmed by Albanian border authorities:

[Begin unidentified Albanian border officer recording] Early this morning, at 0600 hours, any citizens equipped with visas to enter Greece appeared at our office to have their passports stamped. They got it from us, but when they went to the Greek gate, they were not allowed to enter.

[Marashi] How many were they?

[Unidentified officer] About 150-200 people who were supplied with visas both by the Greek Embassy in Tirana and the Greek Consulate in Gjirokaster. Only transportation vehicles bearing TIR initials were allowed, all other cars were refused entry. [end recording]

The same situation holds for the Kapshtice border crossing, with the only difference that the influx of deportation of refugees was greater than at Kakavije. As of the afternoon hours, 800 refugees had been deported. Our border authorities confirm that even families that have been living and working for three to four years in Greece are being deported en masse.

What strikes one in Kapshtice is the fact that the Greek border authorities have deported today even Albanian nationals equipped with valid business passports.

[Begin unidentified Albanian border officer recording] Besides citizens with valid passports and visas, who were not allowed to enter Greece, even people with business passports were refused entry over the past two days.

[Marashi] How many cases did you have today?

[Unidentified officer] Today, we have only three cases. [end recording]

The deported refugees interviewed by Albanian television testify to their violent deportation, discrimination, and all the anti- Albanian reforms fabricated in Athens. While, the Greek state is deporting our refugees—the cheapest labor force in Greece—the Greek owners in the villages and cities are feeling their absence.

[Begin unidentified refugee recording] They cried for us. There is no one to work now, they say, no one to pick the olives in the fields. [end recording]

[Begin unidentified refugee recording] An old woman there told us: Where are you going? You've severed our hands.

[Marashi] In what sense?

[Unidentified refugee] In the sense that they have no one to work there. She wanted us to stay. In the village of Moriq, our supervisors came after us in the taxi and said: Where are you going? Come back! Then the police detained us. [end recording]

[Begin unidentified refugee recording] Now that we have left, their output will suffer a great deal. The entire season's output will come to nought. There is no one to harvest and till the land.

Court Verdict Regarding Ethnic Greeks Detailed

AU0909201594 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] The Tirana court today announced the verdict regarding five Albanian citizens of Greek nationality: defendants Theodhori Bezhani, Vangjel Papakristo, Panajot Marto, Kosta Qirjako, and Irakli Sirmo. For more, over to Armir Shkurti:

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

[Shkurti] The court found the five defendants guilty. The verdict was that the defendants were put at the service of the Greek secret service. Bezhani, Papakristo, Marto, Qirjako, and Sirmo provided information to the Greek secret service and worked to supply weapons to a large minority. The verdict mentions that Kosta Qirjako had written in his diary: I conspire with the Greek Asphalia [intelligence service].

The verdict cites the arming of the Greek minority in Albania as the first criminal act of the five defendants. The Greek Government granted 30 million drachma to arm 600 minority citizens. A total of 70 guns have been distributed so far. Hunting rifles were donated by the Ioannina Institute for Vorio-Epir Research. Those who proved most loyal to Greece were supplied with guns. The defendants played the main role as distributors.

The second criminal act was compiling lists of released minority officers and lists of former Sigurimi [Albanian security service] employees.

The third criminal act was providing information on the location of military hardware. The five defendants provided the Greek secret service with information on Albanian military units.

The verdict considers this act very damaging to Albania's security. The verdict also mentions the terrorist act of a Greek commando against a military unit in Peshkepi in Gjirokaster. The court chairman described the actions of the five defendants and the circumstances according to which they undertook their actions. The defendants and Omonia [Greek minority organization] representatives had met with high-ranking Greek state officials in Ioannina. The defendants assumed responsibility for asking the Albanian Government to grant autonomy to Vorio Epir. The Greek blueprint for Vorio-Epir includes Korce, Gjirokaster, Sarande, Permet, and Himara also.

The verdict states that the crime was part of a conspiracy that constituted a great social danger. The danger derives from the fact that the crime committed by the defendants affects Albanian-Greek relations. The massive arming of a minority also poses a danger.

Finally, the court gave the verdict:

[Begin unidentified judge recording] We find defendant Vangjel Papakristo guilty of the crime of treason against his country for carrying out the orders of a foreign secret service, conspiring with defendants Theodhori Bezhani and Panajot Marto and, based on Article 47, Letter G, 13 and 32 of the Penal Code, sentence him to six years imprisonment.

Find defendant Theodhori Bezhani guilty of the crime of treason against his country for carrying out the orders of foreign secret services, conspiring with Defendant Vangjel Papakristo and, based on Article 47, Letter G, 32 and 13 of the Penal Code, to sentence him to seven years of imprisonment.

Find defendant Theodhori Bezhani guilty of the crime of illegal possession of arms and based on Article 224, first paragraph of the Penal Code, sentence him to two years imprisonment.

Combining the verdicts and based on Article 35 of the Penal Code, the court finally sentences defendant Theodhori Bezhani to seven years imprisonment.

Find defendant Panajot Marto guilty of the crime of treason against his country for carrying out the orders of foreign secret services, conspiring with defendant Vangjel Papakristo, and based on Article 47, Letter G, 32 and 13 of the Penal Code, sentence him to six years imprisonment.

Find defendant Kosta Qirjako guilty of the crime of treason against his country by performing foreign secret service duties, conspiring with defendant Irakli Sirmo, and based on Article 47, Letter G, 32 and 13 of the Penal Code, sentence him to eight years imprisonment.

Find defendant Kosta Qirjako guilty of the crime of illegal possession of arms and, based on Article 224, first paragraph of the Penal Code, sentence him to one year imprisonment.

Combining the sentences, and based on Article 35 of the Penal Code, the court finally sentences defendant Kosta Qirjako to eight years imprisonment.

Find Defendant Irakli Sirmo guilty of the crime of treason against his country by performing foreign secret service duties, conspiring with defendant Kosta Qirjako, and based on Article 47, Letter G, 32 and 13 of the Penal Code, sentence him to seven years imprisonment.

Find defendant Irakli Sirmo guilty of the crime of illegally possessing arms and based on Article 14 of Law 7,566, dated 25 May 1992, sentence him to two years imprisonment.

Combining the sentences, and based on Article 35 of the Penal Code, the court finally sentences defendant Irakli Sirmo to eight years imprisonment. [end recording]

The court decided to ask the Albanian Foreign Ministry to declare eight Greek nationals persona non grata for having worked against Albanian interests. Sebastianos, Ioannina's metropolitan, is at the top of the persona non grata list.

Theodhori Bezhani sat down to attend this hearing; he fainted when the verdict was read.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

BSP, SDS Leaders Discuss Cabinet Crisis

AU0909120894 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Maria Tsankova report]

[Text] It has been at least a year since the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] and the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] officially met at a parliamentary level, which is what happened today.

The delegations were headed by the leaders of the respective parliamentary groups, Nora Ananieva and Stefan Savov.

Why did they meet?

[Begin Ananieva recording] We discussed the current situation and examined the possibilities within the remaining period of the legislature to provide legislative guarantees for parliamentarism and for [words indistinct]. This could be done by adopting a package of legislative acts. We discussed this subject precisely. Further we agreed that our experts should meet next week to examine all legislative formulas, and after that, to pursue contacts in the same direction. [End Ananieva recording].

Amendments to the Constitution were the main subject of the talk. In a statement addressed to those of his supporters who cannot accept a meeting with the BSP as a natural procedure, Mr. Savov explained the motives behind his action, pointing out that Mrs. Ananieva could not persuade him to accept her ideas, nor could he convince her to accept his.

In the meantime, in the lobby of the Assembly Mr. Osman Oktay, the Rights and Freedoms Movement Election campaign manager, said that he expects the next BSP plenum, whenever it takes place, to produce developments similar to those currently taking place within the SDS.

GOR Ready To Serve in Alternative Cabinets

AU1009170994 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] The National Council of the Civil Alliance for the Republic [GOR] met on 10 September and decided that if the Democratic Alternative for the Republic [DAR] faction receives a mandate to form a cabinet in this parliament, an effort should be made to foster it.

In addition, GOR's National Council does not object to the participation of its members in another cabinet formed through the mandate of another parliamentary faction, providing that it is a cabinet of national consensus with a clearly nonparty program.

If it proves impossible to form a new cabinet within the framework of the existing parliament, the GOR National Council instructs its local branches and national leadership to begin preparations for early parliamentary elections. In this framework GOR leadership has been authorized to conduct negotiations on forming an election coalition.

Serbs Seize Bulgarian Arms Meant for Albania

AU0809171594 Sofia 24 CHASA in Bulgarian 5 Sep 94 p 1

[Report by 24 CHASA correspondent: "Serbs Arranged Arms Deal"]

[Text] The Serbian intelligence service arranged an arms deal between Bulgaria and Albania and Tirana cheated us, a well-informed source reports. The mortars, which were part of the deal, are already in Bosnia.

The Defense Ministry signed an agreement on the sale of 100 mortars and ammunition. However, the trucks that transported the arms disappeared somewhere in Macedonia [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia].

The military was in charge of transporting the weapons, the source explains. The Albanians refused to pay, because they did not receive anything. The two colonels who were involved in the deal were fired. However, it is now claimed that those responsible for the deal are at a much higher level.

A source in the Defense Ministry said that the mortars are already being used in Bosnia by the Serbs. According to him, the Serbian secret service bribed the Albanians and convinced them to ask for the arms and then promise that they would pay for them. However, after seizing the arms, the Serbs refused to pay.

People from the Defense Ministry say that Minister Aleksandrov personally approved the Albanian deal. Now he is not responding to a special invitation from Belgrade to collect the money that they owe us. Sending a representative to claim the $670,000 that was involved in the deal would amount to a self-incrimination, sources say.

Now the Defense Ministry owes this amount to the Pima Enterprise in Montana and Dunarit in Ruse, Deputy Defense Minister Iliya Marinov, who was dismissed on 2 September, says.

Last week, the military prosecutor's office said that the Albanian deal is being investigated.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Klaus Interviewed on European Union Membership

LD0909134794 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0515 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Interview with Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus by program presenter Ursula Werder, with presenter's introduction; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Werder] [Passage omitted] We want to extend the discussion of the European ideas of Wolfgang Schaeuble, chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group. Today our interview is with Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus, leader of one of the East European states that are candidates for entry into the European Union [EU]. [passage omitted]

In his discussion paper, Schaeuble also says that the admission of the East European countries into the EU could take place in about 2000 but that admission would be dependent on the forming of a European hard center. I asked Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus what such a development would mean for his country:

[Klaus] The discussion today in Europe, in Western Europe particularly, has various questions, various aspects. On one hand, there is the question of the deepening or broadening of Europe. I should say not of Europe, but of the EU. We belong to Europe, certainly—I mean the Czech Republic. So, for me, we are certainly for the enlargement of Europe. We would like very much, as soon as possible, to be a normal European country, and part of this is our participation in the integration of Europe. So, in this respect [word indistinct], certainly the enlargement. Whether these suggestions that have been discussed so much in recent days in Europe lead to that or not is not 100-percent clear to me.

[Werder] [passage omitted] From what you have said, it would be important initially for you, the Czech Republic, to be able to become a member of the EU. But how far would you go, too, to press on with integration?

[Klaus] As you say, we would like to march very quickly, to put it that way, into European integration. From this I can draw a very clear and simple deduction—that is, it is easier to be admitted into a EU with a clear concept of enlargement. It would certainly help us if the EU said that now our program is enlargement. If the EU says that today our program is deepening, that means certainly that it would slow down our membership (?somewhat).

[Werder] [passage omitted] What is at issue is the creation of a European core into which are integrated those countries that are ready and willing to press on with the deepening of Europe, while others that are willing to hand no powers, or fewer powers, to Brussels would stay, so to speak, in the second rank.

[Klaus] I do not think it is that simple. There are two different levels to this. On one hand, there is the question whether the various countries want a strong unification process for Europe. That is one side. In this respect, we are outsiders in the EU of today. So, in this respect, I am not sure that I should say anything dramatic, as a nonmember. But added to that is our desire to enter the EU as soon as possible. And, in this respect, it is very clear to me that it is probably simpler to be accepted into a not-so-strong union. There are these two arguments. [passage omitted]

Commentator Urges Dialogue With Germans

94CH0401A Prague DENNI TELEGRAF in Czech 3 Aug 94 p 3

[Commentary by Michal Musil: "Turnaround in Josef Zieleniec's German Policy?"]

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Josef Zieleniec, similar to most of the representatives of the Czech coalition, sharply denounced the disturbances in Terezin caused by adherents of Sladek's Republican Party who were trying to prevent the memorial service for all—Czech and German—victims of wartime and postwar violence from taking place. However, Zieleniec added something more to this standard denunciation. Besides stating his conviction that this incident will not seriously harm Czech-German relations, the minister of foreign affairs said, word for word: "These events are also a reminder that we still have to do something about the Czech-German question because the past, which has not been legally and politically closed, provides an opportunity for extremists on both sides to stage similar incidents. But the absolute majority of Czechs and Germans do not want that. This is a call to Czech politicians as well as to our German colleagues to look for and find a solution to this problem."

Zeleniec's statement indisputably belongs among his most noteworthy utterances, even though it is, let us hope only for now, somewhat unclear. Of special significance is what he said about the past still not having been closed, not only politically but also legally. In question is not whether Zeleniec is right. But, compared to the course the Czech representatives have followed thus far, it would be, of course, an entirely new and surprising phenomenon and maybe also an opaque hint at the planning of some comprehensive and fundamental solution of our relations with Germany.

The entire problem of Czech-German relations, fundamentally burdened by the past's shadow, the Sudeten problem, could have been quietly resolved as long as a year ago. According to some reports, it was precisely Minister Zieleniec who, together with representatives of the Civic Democratic Alliance [ODA], prevented the implementation of the resolution of the coalition four that lower level party functionaries should negotiate with the Sudeten Germans. And it was also Minister Zieleniec who became the main promoter of the idea that "for us the Sudeten German issue is closed" and that the demands for a revision of Benes's decrees mean "revising the results of World War II."

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Claims that all of this was a canny and long-planned policy will not wash: Just a few months ago, all of the officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs evidenced at best only a confused awareness of the importance of this problem and proposed a kind of "unprompted and gradual solution." Moreover, policy, including foreign policy, does not consist only of intrigues, behind-the-scenes diplomacy, and a protocol brought to stunning perfection. Its integral part is also public statements. And when Josef Zieleniec joins in denouncing the Republican excesses, it is hard not to make the observation that his public anti-German utterances to some extent also helped create the atmosphere in which it simply did not occur to the police to protect the participants of the memorial service in Terezin. It is true, to be sure, that the anti-German segment of public opinion remains very powerful, but that in itself does not give the politicians the justification to let themselves be carried on the wave of anti-German feelings of many Czech souls and, through their statements, elevate such resentments to the sphere of official policy.

All of these reservations notwithstanding, Zieleniec's statement can perhaps be evaluated positively—with the condition, of course, that this is not just idle talk but a real, courageous sip from the bitter cup of our relations with the Germans. But we must understandably wait for the ultimate evaluation until concrete details are known (if they ever are, of course). The willingness alone to develop at least some activity in the German policy represents just such a sip. If the words of our minister of foreign affairs turn out to be a real signal of a fundamental turnaround in Czech foreign policy toward Germany and the Sudeten Germans, there would be nothing to do but defend him from all of the nationalist loudmouths, the postcommunist and anti-German left, the other parties in the coalition, obviously, and possibly even from the prime minister, were he to make a move against Zieleniec.

On our road to the West, to a firm and definitive incorporation of our country into the Western economic and defense structures, we would be hard put to bypass Germany. The effort of the Czech Republic to gain membership in the EU and NATO against Germany's will would be problematic; with its substantial help, however, everything would be easier. The essential condition for gaining German support is, of course, a real resolution of the Sudeten German problem and what is grandiosely being called "reconciliation."

Report Alleges Corruption at Defense Ministry

AU1209101694 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 1 Sep 94 p 16

[Article by "gag": "Generals Succumbed to Offers; The Attempt To Corrupt Baudys's Deputy Was Not the First Such Attempt"]

[Text] Prague—The bribe offered by Vera A., a representative of the Eagle Group, to Deputy Minister of Defense Miroslav Kalousek to influence the outcome of the tender for the supply of electronics equipment [for the L-159 light fighter aircraft manufactured by the firm Aero Vodochody] in favor of the Israeli firm Elbit is not the first attempt to corrupt a civil servant at the Ministry of Defense.

From a reliable source close to intelligence circles, LIDOVE NOVINY has received the information that many functionaries of the Federal Ministry of Defense who had a say in the selection of firms seeking Army orders did not act like Deputy Minister Kalousek, who rejected the Eagle Group bribe. These people used to be routinely invited by foreign firms to a lunch or dinner in Geneva. These trips were being offered by the foreign businessmen as nonbinding tokens of attention.

According to our source, Ministry of Defense special services repeatedly drew their chiefs' attention to the ever-stronger positions of foreign firms within the ministry's departments that decide on selection of supplies for the Czechoslovak Army, but to no avail. Equally futile were the intelligence officers' warnings that the Army's transformation is accompanied also abroad, by attempts to corrupt officials and that it is high time to work out safeguards that would minimize the danger of bribes. The intelligence officers' activity abated after their notifications about direct links between foreign trips and holidays, on the one hand, and concluded contracts, on the other, went unheeded.

The people who "grew rich" in the Federal Army are "gone with the wind," according to LIDOVE NOVINY's source. Criminal investigators dealing with economic corruption told us that some media attempts to discredit Kalousek may be connected not only with his incorruptibility, but also with his stubborn insistence on public competitions for Army orders.

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 2 September on page 3 carries a 200-word "per"-signed report entitled "Army Does Not Comment on Alleged Corruption." The RUDE PRAVO report notes that, when confronted by RUDE PRAVO reporters with the above allegations on the corruptibility of Federal Defense Ministry officials and the Defense Ministry's failure to take action in defiance of warnings from intelligence sources, the Ministry of Defense Press Department's only response was "No Comment."]

Intelligence Source Cited

AU1209102694 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 2 Sep 94 p 16

[Article by Jan Gazdik: "Baudys's Order Delivered a Blow to Corruption; Several Federal Army Generals Supposedly Got Stuck in Eagle Group's Nets"]

[Text] According to a source close to intelligence services, the attempt by Vera A., a representative of the firm Eagle Group, to corrupt Deputy Defense Minister Miroslav Kalousek is an expression of the helplessness of

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

business circles. Following Czechoslovakia's division and the coming of a new political team, these circles have lost their laboriously established contacts with federal civil servants.

New people, people who are much more difficult for foreign firms to influence, have assumed key positions, where decisions on state orders are made, our source claims. A structure imbued with ingenious links, built for two years, collapsed virtually overnight. It is supposedly difficult to say to what extent this structure has been rebuilt. Our source documents this using the example of the X Trade company, which was established by the Federal Ministry of Defense and was, in fact, its constituent part, even though it seemingly operated outside the Army. Officially, this company was to engage in the procurement of new equipment and in the sale of the Army's surplus. According to information received by LIDOVE NOVINY, however, in reality it acted as a smokescreen [maskovala] for all deals connected with the transformation of the Czechoslovak Army, which the public did not have the least chance of examining. "X Trade rapidly evolved into a source of uncontrollable and, for the Army, not always advantageous contracts and, thereby, into a source of corruption," LIDOVE NOVINY's source claims.

As the CSFR became oriented toward NATO, an orientation that gave an impetus to the Army's reequipment, foreign firms saw their chance and seized it fully. Military intelligence officers were alerting their chiefs in vain to the massive rise in foreign trips, study sojourns, and holidays associated with the preparation of contracts for the procurement and modernization of weaponry. Even then, several influential generals supposedly got stuck in the Eagle Group's net, generals who were pushing for orders for firms represented by this company. Special services availed themselves of evidence of this. However, everything ended in the drawers of the federal command without a response. Today we can only speculate whether the command of the Federal Army had also been corrupted, says LIDOVE NOVINY's source.

When Antonin Baudys, the new minister of defense, issued an order abolishing the X Trade company in June 1993, he delivered a heavy blow to the links between a number of federal generals (who have meanwhile retired, with a few exceptions) and foreign firms. Today these firms are renewing their lost influence in the Czech Republic.

Aircraft Sales Questioned

AU0909135694

[Editorial Report] Several Prague dailies in Czech on 30 and 31 August—MLADA FRONTA DNES on the 30th and 31st and RUDE PRAVO, LIDOVE NOVINY, and CESKY DENIK on the 31st—carry reports related to the manufacturer of military and training aircraft Aero Vodochody. They report competition between Israeli and U.S. companies to supply avionics for Aero Vodochody's new L-159 aircraft, noting that, while the Czech Army prefers U.S. avionics, the company itself is leaning toward the Israeli supplier. They speculate on the reasons for the company's preference, report an alleged attempt to bribe Deputy Defense Minister Kalousek, and question financial aspects of an earlier deal by the company with Thailand. Meanwhile, the company has complained that press reports that its aircraft carry Israeli equipment has damaged its position with its Arab customers.

In a 350-word report in MLADA FRONTA DNES on 30 August page 2 entitled "Several Firms Compete for Subcontracts for the new Aircraft," Jaroslav Kmenta reports that several firms are competing to supply avionics for Aero Vodochody's state-of-the-art L-159 aircraft. "While the board electronics for the L-39, L-59, and L-139 aircraft were supplied by the Israeli arms manufacturer Elbit, the order for the L-159 has attracted, in addition, the U.S. firms Allied Signal Aerospace and Rockwell International." According to Kmenta, the Ministry of Defense favors the U.S. companies, while Aero Vodochody management favors Elbit. "An internal document assesses the U.S. firm Rockwell as the company with the best basis for supplying the electronics. Army sources claim, however, that Aero Vodochody Director General Zdenek Chalupnik is beholden to the Israeli firm out of gratitude for the contract Elbit mediated with Thailand, which helped Aero Vodochody out of its financial difficulties."

RUDE PRAVO on 31 August on pages 1 and 2 carries a 300-word article signed "jm" that quotes Chalupnik as confirming Aero Vodochody's preference for Elbit "because, in cooperation with the Israeli firm, Vodochody has executed contracts worth in excess of $100 million, and others worth $0.5 billion are in the works." According to the report, this contradicts the claim made by Chalupnik in April denying any partiality for Elbit.

Jaroslav Kmenta elaborates on the cited contract with Thailand in MLADA FRONTA DNES on 31 August in a 750-word article on pages 1 and 2 entitled "Doubts Surround Sale of Aircraft," in which he questions where the proceeds of the sale went. According to Kmenta, "at the beginning of the 1990's, Aero Vodochody won a contract (signed on 27 May 1992 by Thailand and the Israeli firm Elbit, as the final shipper) for delivery of 36 L-39 aircraft to Thailand. While many experts consider the deal a great success, the details and other circumstances remain cloudy." Regarding the price of the aircraft, Kmenta quotes the Thai English-language daily THE NATION as reporting $4.1 million as the price paid for the Vodochody L-39 and says that this information is "confirmed by intelligence sources." According to Kmenta, "without the Israeli electronics, the aircraft is worth between $1.2 and 1.6 million. The value of the Israeli avionics is estimated at $400,000. Hence, the actual price of the aircraft should be between $1.6 and 2

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

million. According to experts, if necessary service is calculated, the price should be approximately $2.5 million. It is not clear, according to Kmenta, who is getting the $57 million profit on the Thai contract.

LIDOVE NOVINY on 31 August on page 1 also carries a report on the L-159 production, noting an attempt by representatives of an Israeli company to bribe a Czech Government official. According to a 500-word "gag"-signed report entitled "Arms Orders Accompanied by Corruption," the Eagle Group cartel "priced Deputy Defense Minister Miroslav Kalousek during his May official visit to Israel proportionately to the size of the expected business. Kalousek could have chosen between a dollar account and real estate in Prague." The report continues with the observation that, "at the same time, during a visit to the Israeli arms factory Elbit, it was explained to Defense Minister Baudys that precisely this firm, represented in the Czech Republic by the Eagle Group, was the most suitable supplier for the L-159." Nevertheless, according to LIDOVE NOVINY, "Kalousek refused the bribe, and Baudys was not at all enthusiastic about Elbit."

CESKY DENIK on 31 August on pages 1 and 2 carries a 650-word unattributed report entitled "Aero Vodochody Believes It Has Been Damaged." It confirms the attempted bribe of Deputy Minister Kalousek, which "the Czech Defense Ministry does not deny," and explains that the offer was made "so that Kalousek would support the endeavors of the foreign firm to supply components for Aero Vodochody's L-159 aircraft." CESKY DENIK cites details on the attempted bribe. "According to the press, a female representative of the Czech branch of the Singapore Eagle Group, a cartel allegedly cooperating with Aero Vodochody and the Israeli Elbit arms factory, made the bribery attempt. The case is being investigated by the authorities. Other reports stated that the L-39, L-59, and L-139 aircraft have been fitted with Israeli computer equipment. Aero Vodochody Director General Zdenek Chalupnik described these reports in MLADA FRONTA DNES as disinformation that has damaged the firm's interests." According to the report, he said that "L-59's are supplied exclusively to Arab countries, and the false information that they contain Israeli equipment results in negative reactions from business partners. Specifically, he said, a $144-million contract with Tunisia and Algeria has been jeopardized." Chalupnik goes on to state that "Aero ran into financial difficulties and ended last year with a loss." He perceives the entire affair as a "campaign at a time when the RDP Group consortium of arms manufacturers considers itself the representative of the Czech arms industry." According to Chalupnik, "Aero Vodochody will file a legal complaint against MLADA FRONTA DNES for damaging its business interests."

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Kukan Addresses Geneva Disarmament Conference

AU1009131794 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Sep 94 p 20

[TA SR report: "Minister Kukan at Conference on Disarmament"]

[Text] Geneva—Slovak Foreign Minister Eduard Kukan gave a speech at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva yesterday, in which he presented Slovakia's fundamental position on a whole set of nuclear disarmament issues: the talks on a general and complete ban on nuclear explosions, security guarantees for nonnuclear states, and the prospects for a treaty banning the production of nuclear materials for military purposes. He also emphasized the importance of negotiations on the transparency and control of conventional weapons within the framework of the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament. He reported on activities of the Slovak Republic in this field and supported the idea of expanding the UN Register of Conventional Weapons, to which the Slovak Republic has from the beginning been providing data on transfers of its conventional weapons. The chief of Slovak diplomacy made use of his speech to call upon the Conference on Disarmament member states not to delay any longer a decision on increasing the number of regular members of the Conference. While in Geneva, Minister Kukan held talks with Thorvald Stoltenberg, cochairman of the international conference on former Yugoslavia, on the latest developments in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The cochairman of the Geneva conference greatly appreciated the expert consultations on the experience and contractual documents regarding the partition of the former Czechoslovak Federation, which had been provided to his team by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic in May 1994. He also praised the activity of the Slovak engineering troops within the framework of the UN Protection Force.

Coexistence To Represent Romanies' Interests

AU1009131594 Bratislava SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA in Slovak 2 Sep 94 p 2

[TA SR report: "Hungarians With Romanies"]

[Text] Bratislava—Miklos Duray, chairman of the Coexistence Movement, and Jozsef Raduly, chairman of the Association of Hungarian Romanies in Slovakia, signed an agreement on mutual cooperation in Bratislava on 31 August. The gist of the agreement is the commitment of the Coexistence Movement to represent the interests of the Romany ethnic group in Slovakia in both the National Council of the Slovak Republic and at international forums.

ROI Contests Right

AU1009131694 Bratislava SLOVENSKY DENNIK in Slovak 3 Sep 94 p 2

[TA SR report: "Romany Civic Initiative: Only Romanies Have the Right To Represent Romanies"]

[Text] Bratislava—"We have received with great surprise the news about an agreement between the Hungarian Coexistence Movement and some Romany organizations concerning electoral cooperation," Jan Kompus, chairman of the Romany Civic Initiative (ROI) in Slovakia, stated yesterday. He said that he was puzzled by the course of action of Miklos Duray, who, before the start of the election campaign, is establishing contacts with Romany organizations that even the Romanies themselves do not know. "It is sad that, when ROI sought cooperation with Coexistence, it met with a lack of understanding, and Coexistence representatives were not ready to even talk about cooperation. Neither the Hungarian Coexistence Movement nor any other party has represented Romanies in the National Council of the Slovak Republic [NRSR] to date. We are of the opinion that only Romanies have the moral right to represent Romanies in both the Slovak and European Parliaments," Jan Kompus said.

As Kompus stressed, when Coexistence Deputy Pal Csaky addressed the final NRSR session before the election on 1 September and discussed cooperation with ethnic minorities, he forgot to mention Romanies. The ROI has never distinguished between Slovak-speaking and Hungarian-speaking Romanies. In his opinion, cooperation with Coexistence has been signed by Romanies of the same type as those who had earlier signed a similar agreement with the Democratic Union of Slovakia [DU]. These Romanies speak only for themselves, according to Jan Kompus, because ROI is the sole legitimate representative of Romanies in Slovakia.

Freedom Party Holds Congress, Elects Chairman

AU1009124194 Bratislava SLOVENSKY DENNIK in Slovak 7 Sep 94 p 2

[TA SR report: "Freedom Party: About the Congress After the Congress"]

[Text] Bratislava—Laying down the further orientation of the Freedom Party, adopting the party program, and electing central party bodies was the aim of the Freedom Party congress held in Zilina on 3 September. Silvester Minarovic, the newly elected party chairman, told a news conference in Bratislava yesterday that the Freedom Party remains a national party with Christian traditions. Its members want to be politically involved in the fields of democracy, decency, and Slovakia's peaceful development. They intend to cooperate with all political entities, with the exception of the extreme Left and the extreme Right, Silvester Minarovic said. The congress approved the Freedom Party's preelection agreement on cooperation with the Democratic Union of Slovakia. It placed the greatest emphasis on preparations for local elections.

TV Broadcasts First Roundtable Election Debate

LD1009161694

[Editorial Report] Bratislava STV 1 Television Network in Slovak at 1100 on 10 September broadcast the first of

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

four scheduled roundtable election debates. The progam was 90 minutes long, and the subjects discussed were foreign policy, foreign investment, privatization, and national minorities. The participants in today's discussion were, in the order in which they were introduced:

—Milan Knazko for the Democratic Union [DU]
—Ivan Miklos for the Democratic Party [DS] and the Party of Businessmen and Self-Employed People [SPZ]
—Jozef Prokes for the Slovak National Party [SNS]
—Jan Figel for the Christian Democratic Movement [KDH]
—Viliam Oberhauser for the Christian Social Union [KSU]
—Sergej Kozlik for the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS]
—Mojmir Mamojka for the Joint Choice coalition
—Jan Luptak for the Association of Workers of Slovakia [ZRS]
—Arpad Duka Zolyomi for the Hungarian Coalition

The program hosts posed four questions, one on each of the subjects mentioned above. The participants had to answer within strict time limits, and viewers and participants were able to see on screen how much time each had used up. Nine minutes per political representative was the maximum permitted over the entire 90-minute duration of the program, and three minutes was the maximum allowed per individual question. These time limits were strictly adhered to.

Knazko [DU] argued for a continuation of the current foreign policy line of integration with Western Europe and NATO and rejected any third way or neutrality. He spoke in favor of speeding up privatization and the creation of a functioning capital market.

Miklos [DS] expressed dissatisfaction with Slovakia's current international position; criticized slow internal reform and instability; and argued in favor of integration into NATO, the EU [European Union], and other military, political, and economic structures, as well as a special close relationship with the Czech Republic. On investment, he said that the worst danger facing Slovakia was foreign disinterest and called for faster reform and privatization.

Prokes [SNS] said that foreign policy direction should always be determined by the interests of Slovakia, foreigners should not be advising the Slovak Government on privatization, and that freeing up of the Slovak market for the benefit of others was undesirable. He stressed the need for economic cooperation with other states, but, given that economic power leads to political power, foreigners should not be allowed to set the Slovak political agenda. He said that foreign domination in the energy sector was unacceptable and that the state should not sell off successful companies. He called for significant cuts in taxation. Prokes also opposed seeking the advice of foreign organizations such as the CSCE on how to treat national minorities.

Figel [KDH] spoke in favor of closer integration within the Visegrad Group and stressed the need for a unified foreign policy avoiding a situation in which the president, the government, and parliament contradicted each other. He called for urgent debureaucratization of the Slovak economy and favored the coupon method of privatization.

Oberhauser [KSU] called for involving Slovaks living abroad in Slovak diplomacy and international economic relations and said that minority issues and the Gabcikovo dam dispute with Hungary should be solved with the help of all Central European countries. He spoke in favor of selling state companies to Slovaks who would then seek foreign partners rather than selling directly to foreigners. He firmly opposed allowing foreigners to turn Slovak factories into mere assembly lines.

Kozlik [HZDS] said that Slovakia was the key to Central Europe and a very interesting area for foreign powers. He stressed internal stability as a prerequisite for successful foreign policy, spoke in favor of integration into world structures, and emphasized the economic aspect of foreign policy. He opposed selling off Slovak companies to foreigners for paltry sums but accepted that foreign investment was desirable in that Slovakia required foreign technology and know-how.

Mamojka [Joint Choice] spoke in favor of Pan-European economic, political, and military integration, stressing the important status of Ukraine and Russia in Europe. He stressed the need for overhauling the taxation system, weeding out bureaucracy, and increasing the scope of privatization.

Luptak [ZRS] warned against a 40-year foreign policy orientation toward the East being followed by a 40-year orientation toward the West. He said that the countries immediately surrounding Slovakia were the most important. He opposed the privatization of energy concerns, communications, or railways, said that privatization brought nothing for the workers, and refused outright the idea that foreigners should be allowed to pay Slovaks less than the going rate in their own countries. He said that Hungarians in Slovakia should have no more rights than Slovaks in Hungary.

Duka Zolyomi [Hungarian Coalition] spoke in favor of existing foreign policy, including integration into existing international organizations, and welcomed as much foreign capital as possible, even at the cost of its becoming dominant in Slovakia. He called for more autonomy and greater rights for the Hungarians and other minorities in Slovakia.

The next roundtable discussion is scheduled for 11 September at 1100 hours. The same parties and movements will take part, though possibly with different people representing them. The subjects discussed will be social policy, health, education, and privatization.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Results of Radio's Latest Electoral Poll

AU1009131894 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 94 p 2

[Unattributed report: " 28.3 Percent Undecided"]

[Text] Slovak Radio's Methodological Research Department carried out its regular monthly survey of public opinion from 20 to 29 August 1994, part of which was the ascertaining of preelection preferences. While in previous surveys the questions asked had a more or less hypothetical form ("Imagine that the parliamentary election were to be held this week—to whom would you give your vote?"), in this last survey the question concerned the voter's actual decision ("For which party or movement are you going to vote in the election?"). The respondents were asked to choose from the exact list of entities contesting the election, which were ranked according to the drawn numbers under which they run. The survey was based on a sample of 1,479 respondents, representative of the structure of the entire population from the viewpoint of age, sex, level of education, nationality, size of community of residence, and region.

According to the survey's findings, 73.7 percent of eligible voters were determined to participate in the election. This number has not changed significantly compared with previous surveys. Fairly surprising, on the other hand, was the growth in the category of respondents who want to go to the polls but have not yet decided for whom they will vote. One week before the start of the official campaign, this group represents 28.3 percent of the voters.

The increase in the number of undecided voters is, in a way, understandable. There is a difference between replying to a noncommittal question about a hypothetical election and being faced with the situation of a real election that is to take place in only a few weeks, in which case the respondent weighs his reply more carefully. The respondents' greater hesitation is apparently also due to the (for ordinary voters) confusing talks on preelection coalitions. It is thus possible that voters will only now start scrutinizing the list of parties, movements, and coalitions that actually run, their slates of candidates, and election programs. This finding increases the significance of the election campaign: A larger number of votes will be at stake than it seemed only recently.

Ranking according to ascertained preferences: Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] and Farmers Party of Slovakia 19.3 percent; Common Choice 10.5 percent; Christian Democratic Movement [KDH] 10.0 percent; Hungarian coalition 9.7 percent; Democratic Union 4.4 percent; Slovak National Party 3.4 percent; Association of Workers of Slovakia 3.2 percent; Democratic Party 2.8 percent; Romany Civic Initiative 2.0 percent; Social Democracy 1.2 percent; Party Against Corruption 1.2 percent; Communist Party of Slovakia 1.0 percent; Christian Social Union 1.0 percent; Movement for Prosperous Czech Lands and Slovakia 0.9 percent; New Slovakia 0.7 percent; Liberals 0.1 percent; Real Social Democratic Party 0.1 percent; Association for the Republic-Republicans 0.0 percent.

Poll Shows HZDS Ahead of Common Choice

AU1009124294 Bratislava SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA in Slovak 7 Sep 94 p 2

[TA SR report: "Had Bratislava Residents Voted Last Weekend"]

[Text] Almost one-half of the adult residents of Bratislava—exactly 47.7 percent—would have participated in the parliamentary election had it been held last weekend. This transpires from the results of a public opinion poll conducted in the Slovak capital by the FOCUS Agency—Center for Social and Marketing Analysis. The 846 respondents of various ages, levels of education, and social groups replied as follows to the question of which party they would vote for:

	(in percent)
Movement for a Democratic Slovakia, Farmers Party of Slovakia	23.3
Common Choice	13.1
Christian Democratic Movement	11.4
Democratic Union	8.0
Slovak National Party	7.7
Democratic Party	6.5
Association of Workers of Slovakia	4.4

The other political parties did not achieve 4 percent.

A total of 8.7 percent of Bratislava residents have not yet made up their minds as to whom they would vote for, according to the results of the poll; 7.7 percent of the inhabitants of the capital will definitely not participate in the elections, and 6.8 percent have not yet decided whether they will participate.

HZDS Calls 2d Privatization Round Fradulent

AU1009131494 Bratislava SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA in Slovak 2 Sep 94 p 2

[Statement by Movement for a Democratic Slovakia: "Fraud on the Citizens of Slovakia"]

[Text] The Press and Information Department of the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] has been authorized to publish the following statement in connection with the start of the sale of coupon books and investment coupons for the second round of coupon privatization:

The HZDS considers the commencement of the second round of coupon privatization by the provisional government coalition, in defiance of the generally known

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

lack of its preparedness in terms of property, to be an extremely irresponsible act toward the citizens of Slovakia.

In a transparent manner and regardless of the costs, the provisional government coalition is only trying to gain preelection capital. In its policy statement, it promised property worth 100 billion korunas [Sk] for coupon privatization. This sum gradually declined to Sk70 billion, then to Sk40 billion, and, at present, property worth roughly Sk19 billion is actually available. In spite of public warnings by experts of Vladimir Meciar's shadow cabinet, Minister Janicina is including in coupon privatization state enterprises that have not undergone transformation and whose real size of invested property is not clear.

In the opinion of the HZDS, such conduct borders on fraud against the citizens of Slovakia.

Humaj Appointed Deputy Chief of General Staff

AU1009124694 Bratislava SME in Slovak 3 Sep 94 p 2

[CTK report: "Pavol Kanis: Tuchyna Tried To Be a Neutral Member of Meciar's Government"]

[Text] Bratislava—According to Defense Minister Pavol Kanis, the appointment of Jozef Tuchyna, former minister of interior in Meciar's government, as chief of General Staff of the Army of the Slovak Republic [ASR] was made necessary by organizational changes in the ASR and by the transformation of the former ASR Command into the General Staff. Pavol Kanis rejected speculation about the former minister's and present Army chief's political affiliation, stressing that, as minister of interior, Tuchyna "strove to act as a neutral" member of Meciar's government. According to Kanis, General J. Humaj has been appointed deputy chief of the ASR General Staff. "This will provide a good symbiosis of experienced people at the head of the ASR," the minister said.

Only 14 Applicants Granted Asylum This Year

AU1009125994 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 2 Sep 94 p 2

[Interview with Vladimir Belo-Caban, director of the Slovak Ministry of Interior Migration Office, by "bb" in the "Sole Question" column; place and date not given]

[Text] [NARODNA OBRODA] How many foreigners living in the Slovak Republic have been granted the status of refugee?

[Belo-Caban] There are 114 such foreign nationals on the territory of the Slovak Republic. A total of 370 foreign nationals have applied for refugee status in 1994, but the status of refugee has been granted to only 14 of them.

In addition, there are at present 1,393 refugees from former Yugoslavia on the territory of the Slovak Republic. The government has granted them temporary refuge. They are staying in humanitarian centers and Slovak citizens' families.

Addiction Growing, But No National Program Yet

LD1009163594 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] For the past four days, the participants in an international conference on drugs in (Predna Hora) have been discussing the diagnosis and treatment of drug addiction. It transpires from the conference conclusions that the growth since 1993 in the number of patients addicted to hard drugs, in particular heroin, is greater in Slovakia than in neighboring countries. It was also said that Slovakia has switched from being a transit country to a target country but, in contrast to other countries, does not yet have a national antidrug program.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Prime Minister Reviews Economic, Foreign Affairs

AU0909202094 Budapest TALLOZO in Hungarian 8 Sep 94 pp 1695, 1696

[Interview with Prime Minister Gyula Horn by Zoltan Lovas; broadcast on Hungarian Television's "Nap TV" program on 2 September: "Horn on the First 50 Days of Governing"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Lovas] Are there any issues that could be a point of dissension between the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP] and the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] if the two parties confronted each other on them?

[Horn] I do not think there are any. We do have debates and this is natural. Although we govern together, the two parties preserve their independence. I do not know if such issues will arise. The really big challenges are still to come. I am mainly thinking of the financial and the economic situation. [passage omitted]

[Lovas] You must already have received some data—mainly from the Finance Ministry—on the current state of the financial and macroeconomic indicators, for example, domestic and foreign indebtedness, repayment costs, foreign trade balance, or payment balance. Do you have these figures?

[Horn] Yes, but they will change because we are not yet at the end of the year, although only a few months are left. As regards the payment balance, the deficit can be estimated at $2.5 to $3 billion. This can also change in the future.

[Lovas] Up or down?

[Horn] I would prefer it to go down but there is little hope for that. As for the budget deficit, we would like to keep to the 1994 target, namely the deficit should not go above 330 billion forints. If the current processes continue then it will not be possible to keep it under 400 billion forints. Well, we have to prepare assessments for this area, too, because we have not finished adding up the previous government's domestic and foreign payment obligations and government guarantees. The financial consequences of these will emerge this year and especially in 1995. I am convinced that it is not true that we must not paint a gloomy, or if you like, realistic picture of the country because this would deter foreigners. I must say that foreign investors are as clear as we are about the country's situation; they might even know it better. A foreign investor—I am now talking about major investors—will very carefully consider coming here with money and capital without first acquiring information.

[Lovas] And are they actually coming?

[Horn] They are.

[Lovas] What are the figures?

[Horn] In the first six months, some $460 million came in, although this is lower than it was previously. However, this is perfectly natural because the capital always adopts a wait-and-see attitude before parliamentary elections. The IMF's fact-finding committee has visited us. Their valuation and data almost completely coincide with our findings. Therefore, this does not deter foreign capital. This will be accompanied by the planned visit of quite a few international organizations, including the European Union [EU]. We would like them to increase the 1.2 billion European currency unit [ECU] loan to ECU2 billion. This is close to $2.5 billion. It is long-term credit on very good terms. This could be a very favorable way of drawing capital into the country, especially into the infrastructure and others that can provide momentum for the Hungarian economy.

[Lovas] What is the current strategy? What kind of philosophy do you have for this government cycle? How tough do you intend to be with the IMF or would you rather be lenient?

[Horn] As I have mentioned, the IMF's assessment of the situation coincides with our assessment in almost all areas, however, their demands are much more drastic than what the government is planning. For example, we cannot accept what they stated in connection with the budget deficit. They say that the budget deficit cannot be higher than 3 percent of the gross domestic product in 1995. This would require such huge cutbacks in all areas that the country would break down. We do not accept this and have clearly told them that this cannot even be a basis for negotiations. However, we certainly have to curb the heated desire to spend that prevails throughout the economy. We have to do something to repay some of the very large national debt that has accumulated over the past four years—these are justifiable demands. [passage omitted]

[Lovas] Unemployment is very high, nearly half the country can be seen as crisis areas. In the campaign, the MSZP promised to improve the situation of the poorest and the most needy people, namely pensioners, people living on housing estates, and those who are raising children. How can this be accomplished?

[Horn] The reform of the state administration is being drawn up. We would by all means like to reduce the state's large role, which has increased over the past four years. This is one of the basic philosophies of the two parties, I can certainly state this for the SZDSZ, too. There is no debate here. Now let us turn to concrete problems. We promised the electorate that the remaining months of 1994 and 1995 would be a stabilization period for the economy. Contrary to all the rumors, we in no way promised that living conditions would significantly improve immediately after the elections. This can be seen in our statements. We nevertheless help everywhere if possible. Let me give you some examples. The government decided at its second session that it would draw up, together with the local self-governments, an overall program on the winter placement of homeless people.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Despite the difficult financial situation, we decided to increase the child care allowance starting 1 September. In the summer, we also decided to introduce further improvements of certain pensions and certain categories of pensions.

Counteracting and compensating the effects of the expected rise in energy prices within a defined range is also on the agenda. Therefore, the 1.5 billion [currency not specified] that we approved at the latest government session is only the first item. As a matter of fact, it was not we who decided on the price increase. It had been mentioned in the past that energy prices would have to be increased. We will plan and introduce further compensations. However, I could continue listing the measures aimed at improving the situation of the most needy people. We will stick to this. It is the government's intention to improve the situation of the most needy groups of society to such an extent that it will be obvious to them. [passage omitted]

[Lovas] Looking at your foreign visits so far—to Austria and Germany, twice each—it seems that Hungarian foreign policy is assuming a German orientation.

[Horn] I would be proud if Hungarian-German relations were even better and stronger. No. Hungarian foreign policy mainly strives for diversified relations which means that we have to establish the broadest possible contacts. I do not advocate dependence along one line. However, let me cite two facts about the Hungarian-Slovak meeting. One is that definite progress, although not very much, was made on the issue of water allocation and this improves the Szigetkoz [northeast Hungary] situation to a certain extent. The visit to Bratislava [on 5 August] played an important role in this. On the other hand, we have only taken the first steps in developing relations with the neighbors. To achieve this, it is necessary for President Kovac to come here and then for us to hold talks with the new government head who will be elected in Slovakia. This is a very tough and lengthy process in which every effort must be made to assert each country's own best interest.

[Lovas] It seems that Meciar might get back in power. I wonder how you will manage with him?

[Horn] This is a domestic matter for Slovakia. If Meciar becomes prime minister then we will hold talks with him. I have actually met him and I think that we held a distinctly constructive discussion. In the end, everything will be demonstrated by deeds. The people, and I also, have had enough of nice statements. They are important but do not actually mean much. If Meciar is the government head then we will see what he actually wants to do to improve bilateral relations. We should assess his activities with Hungary on the basis of these deeds.

[Lovas] Romanian-Hungarian relations are always the most vulnerable point. What can be expected in this area? When and under what conditions can we expect a Romanian-Hungarian summit?

[Horn] The Romanian foreign minister will come to Budapest on 5 September. We will hold talks with him. We can make progress step by step. In my view, we need not wait for a summit for these steps. It is possible that we will only need a summit if its task is to give a boost to situations that have deteriorated. I do not have any prestige considerations. I am interested in improvements in bilateral relations and, contrary to all rumors, we also care about the Hungarians living in Romania and Transylvania. I cannot see that their legitimate demands can be met if bilateral interstate relations are bad. These issues are very closely related. We also serve their interests by holding a prime ministerial or presidential meeting with Romania.

Thanks Germans

AU1009170894 Hamburg BILD in German 10 Sep 94 p 2

[Interview with Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Horn by "media manager" Josef von Ferenczy; place and date not given: "With German Help Into the European Community"]

[Text] [von Ferenczy] Mr. Prime Minister, in those days in September [1989], did you think that what you were going to do would change the world?

[Horn] I believe that a politician never thinks about saving the world but always works on solving specific problems. At that time I did not even dream that opening our borders would lead to the unification of the two German states so quickly. However, you must keep in mind: Even in 1989 there was still talk of a confederation, of the harmonious cooperation of two states. But then events began to accelerate, and it is to the credit of the German politicians that they recognized the historic opportunity and acted for the benefit of the entire German nation.

[von Ferenczy] Before making this decision at that time, did you consult any of your then allies?

[Horn] That was out of the question. I think that one can expect success in preparing a surprising, unexpected step only if the matter is kept secret right to the end, otherwise it is doomed to fail. Therefore, we confronted our allies with accomplished facts. However, as everywhere in life, in politics, to, everything has something that leads up to it. Already before these events we, that is, Hungarian foreign policy, had gone to the extreme of the leeway granted by the Warsaw pact. From this viewpoint, we had a dual purpose: One the one hand, we were able to sound out the extent of this limit of tolerance and, on the other, we were able to demonstrate the sovereignty and independence of Hungarian foreign policy.

[von Ferenczy] Have the Germans shown enough gratitude for your courageous step?

[Horn] At that time newspaper reports claimed that the Germans had paid head money for every GDR citizen

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

we permitted to cross the border. However, all these assumptions and rumors were just so much thin air. We did not expect or demand any "reward" for this step. However, there is no doubt that we have received every kind of moral and political support from Germany since then. We are honored that the Germans pay tribute at every opportunity to Hungary's essential contribution to reunification. We receive this support across party lines, from Kohl to Genscher; from all democratic political forces in Germany.

[von Ferenczy] When will Hungary join the European Community?

[Horn] The road will be long and difficult. However, we may certainly also expect German support in this instance, because—in agreement with Chancellor Kohl—we are of the opinion that there cannot be a Europe without Hungary and no Hungary without Europe.

FRG's Kinkel Pays Tribute to Hungarian Role

AU0909202294 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Sep 94 p 3

["Text" of article by German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel: Hungary Opened the Road to Freedom—German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel's Letter to NEPSZABADSAG"]

[Text] Five years ago, on 10 September 1989, the Hungarian Government opened the road to East German refugees fervently desiring freedom. Many thousands came to Hungary in order to reach the FRG via the Hungarian-Austrian border, after the then foreign minister Gyula Horn, now prime minister, with his Austrian counterpart Foreign Minister Alois Mock, had "cut" the barbed wire—the appalling "symbol" of the absurd division of Europe that had lasted for decades—with his own hands on 2 May 1989. Thus, the "iron curtain" started to break down. The situation in the camps that had been set up in haste soon became untenable. The number of people—men, women, and children—increased by hundreds each day. These people had left everything behind and had one thought only: freedom! The situation became increasingly serious at the border because two German Democratic Republic citizens were shot in an attempt to escape. The government had to act. It followed the demands of humanitarianism, giving an initial push to the process that affected and deeply changed all of Europe: Europe's entirely arbitrary and unnatural division into a western and an eastern half ceased to exist, the East-West antagonism—that had been a determining principle of international politics after the war—disappeared, the Soviet empire collapsed, and democracy, constitutional statehood, and the social market economy—as the basic principles of the state order—have become increasingly widespread in Europe. A willingness for cooperation replaced distancing, threats, and confrontation. In one word, Europe was given a new opportunity!

All Europeans, but especially we Germans, have a good reason to look back five years after this historical event—the great deed of a "small people," as the Hungarians humbly say. By opening the road to freedom for our East German compatriots, they also prepared the way for the reunification of Germany. We always considered the division of our country and people as something unnatural that ignored the free will of Germans, and that was inhumane—the barbed wire, the wall, the automatic weapons, and the order to shoot. Overcoming the division was a primary goal in our Constitution. All German governments, regardless of their affiliations, made it a goal for Germany to anchor firmly in NATO and the European Community, to show a confidence-building willingness for cooperation with the East, and to contribute to improving human conditions with "small steps." These efforts were characterized by patience and perseverance. In the end, historical events were faster than we had ever expected, after Hungary, with its brave and humane attitude, had provided the initial momentum to the great changes at the appropriate moment. We remember this with much gratitude on the fifth anniversary of the opening of the border.

However, we also know that, as a result of fundamental changes and because of the goal of restoring unity, more responsibility has befallen Germany in the world. We want to take this responsibility. We are also responsible to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe that have been tormented by this century of European history more than others. We want these countries also to be fully involved in the process of European integration as soon as possible. Western Europe's historical and political self-renewal in the years after the war must also be extended to Central and Eastern Europe, and the challenges of the 21st century must be seen in this light. Therefore, until the turn of the century, major changes must be focused in this direction—in conjunction with France! This will be one of German foreign policy's main tasks in the coming years. As current chairman of the European Union, we place special emphasis on implementing this task, in agreement with the French, and the Spanish chairmanship that will follow us.

In these endeavors, Germany feels a special commitment to Hungary which five years ago, in preparing the way, so decisively contributed to the freedom that has become victorious. Europe has gained a new perspective. In the European spirit that we all share, we will continue to be good partners of Hungary in the future, too.

Gasoline Smugglers Breaking FRY Embargo

LD1009205294 Budapest Duna TV in Hungarian 1900 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Some 100,000 liters of gasoline are allegedly transported daily from Hungary to Serbia, thus breaking the embargo against rump Yugoslavia. The fuel is taken there in small quantities in vehicle tanks. For, strangely enough, the tanks and even the extra tanks are full on the way out of Hungary, but on the

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

way back the vehicles have to be pushed through the border virtually by hand. The APEH [Tax and Financial Inspection Office] is intent on reducing that trade by tourists.

[Unidentified correspondent] [Passage omitted] By now the customs officers have managed to identify those who travel with an enlarged or supplementary tank: So making big money has become a pipedream. It is mainly the unemployed in neighboring areas who try to make a little extra money this way. [passage omitted] A few days ago APEH compelled the would-be border crossers to fill out a form, which at the end of the APEH campaign the tax office's computers will assess. It remains to be seen whether this is the way to enforce the embargo.

Defense Ministry Denies Plans To Buy F16s

LD0909220194 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Excerpt] No, no, and no again. Today, on the occasion of another foreign politician's visit to Hungary, the Hungarian Defense Ministry denied that Budapest was planning to buy F16 fighter planes.

The statement has become necessary, because a Bulgarian daily had written that the purchase was raised during the Turkish president's visit to Hungary.

For that matter, a plane like this costs 2 billion forints, and the Hungarian Army has altogether 3.5 billion forints for development this year. [passage omitted]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Walesa Informed Russian Troops Out of Country

LD0909204894 Warsaw Third Program Radio Network in Polish 2000 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] Lech Walesa has received a report from the government plenipotentiary for matters concerning the stay of the Russian Federation troops in Poland, which states that, on 1 September, the Council for the Transit of Russian Troops from West Germany held its final session. On the very same day, the Military Mission of the Russian Federation in Poland ceased to function.

As of yesterday, all of the soldiers of the Russian Federation's armed forces left the territory of the Polish Republic and handed over to railwaymen premises they used to occupy.

Leaves for Canada

LD1009082994 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 0800 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] President Lech Walesa left this morning for an official visit to Canada. He will hold talks for four days with Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien and leading politicians. He will also meet representatives of the more than 400,000-strong Canadian Polonia emigre community. Two agreements are expected to be signed during the visit—one on mutual legal assistance in penal matters and the other on environmental protection.

Agency reports are recalling that Lech Walesa was in Canada five years ago as chairman of the Solidarity trade union.

Interviewed on Crime, Terrorism

LD0909211694 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1453 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 9 Sep—In an interview today for a PAP journalist regarding the state of Poland's internal security, President Lech Walesa said that a decision on the appointment of the chief commandant of police should be made as quickly as possible. He stressed that we must say "stop" to gangsters and terrorists. "They must be convinced that Poland is a strong state, that they cannot get away with it," the president declared.

[PAP] The state of the country's internal security is worsening every day. Crime is rising, people feel increasingly under threat. What do you think is the reason for this?

[Walesa] There are many reasons. I will give what I think are the most important. First, this is the price of freedom and democracy, of the increase in civil liberties, and of opening up to the world, among other things. [passage omitted] But it is not just a Polish problem. Crime is on the increase worldwide—organized crime, as well.

In Poland and the other countries that started out on the road of system transformations, we were not prepared for these threats. [passage omitted] Certainly, the weakness of the police, unprepared for the totally new situation, also emboldened the criminals. The shortage of finances, the lack of equipment for the police, the staff turnover in recent years, and everything linked to that also weakened these services. The criminals know that.

The police cannot do good work in the poor atmosphere that has surrounded them for some time now, the undermining of their authority. The police also weaken themselves when it turns out that policemen also break the law. Society loses confidence in them. [passage omitted]

It must also be said clearly that today, when the media often run after sensations, after attractive subjects, people are constantly bombarded with information about crimes. Such a cumulation of information may increase the sense of danger. [passage omitted]

[PAP] The services protecting public safety are subordinate to the president. Do you not think that, in a situation where a sense of security is lacking, the president should take more energetic steps to change this state of affairs?

[Walesa] The alarm would be raised immediately that I was exceeding my powers, that I was entering an area of decisionmaking that did not belong to me. Poland is a democratic state. It has a binding Constitution, which indicates the division of competences among the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities. As we know, decisions concerning the Interior Ministry are made by several authorities. The prime minister, the interior minister, and a lot depends on parliament as well. There are also advisory bodies. The limits of competences are sometimes blurred. This does not promote rapid decisionmaking and the effective execution of decisions.

Not only on these issues. I have been saying for a long time that, in the transitional period, Poland vitally needs strong executive power. Therefore, I am in favor of the presidential system reflected in the draft of the new Constitution that my office tabled before parliament. [passage omitted]

[PAP] Yes, but you must have some influence on who fills the post of chief commandant of police. Do you intend to be just an observer on this important issue?

[Walesa] The state of suspension we now have arouses not just my disquiet. It has lasted too long. [passage omitted] I have already expressed my positive opinion about one of the candidates. The Political Advisory Committee voiced a similar opinion. The decision on this issue is made, however, by the prime minister, and earlier by the head of the ministry that makes the recommendation for the post. I do not know why the prime minister is delaying. [passage omitted]

[PAP] Recently, terrorism has become a hot issue. This problem was virtually unknown in Poland up until now.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Also on the increase is organized, Mafia-type crime. Do you have any ideas on how to deal with these phenomena?

[Walesa] These are dangerous phenomena that must be treated seriously and extinguished at their source—otherwise it will be too late, as is the case in other countries. Even the highly developed and rich countries cannot afford to disregard the Mafia. Even more so, we must not allow our country to become, for example, a laundry for dirty money. We must not allow organized crime to rob our state of billions. That is why legal solutions are so badly needed; here I have in mind police regulations, for instance. The relevant services have to be equipped with effective legal and executive means. The impotence of the police encourages criminals even more. Therefore, the police must be given equipment that is better than the criminals' equipment. Otherwise, our society and our country will pay a high price. Next year's budget must provide the means of making sure that the police perform their duty to a high enough standard.

Organized crime is affecting other countries, as well. That is why we cooperate with other countries in fighting crime by exchanging experience and information and entering into agreements on cooperation.

The media have already reported on this—for instance, when reporting discoveries of large-scale drug or weapons smuggling. Here, Polish services cooperated with their foreign counterparts. As regards the smuggling of radioactive materials, here, as well, strict international cooperation is essential.

Most recently, we have come across instances of common terrorism. The police are trying to outwit the Krakow terrorist as the whole of Poland is watching. This clearly demonstrates the shortcomings I have just mentioned.

We must say to gangsters and terrorists: Enough is enough. They must be able to see that Poland is a strong state and that they are not above the law. They must respect the law and its guardians. We must not have the situation when honest citizens are defenseless and cannot count on effective help and protection. The criminals must not feel that they are above the law, and people must not think that dishonesty pays.

But, for this to happen, the state must be strong—strong in having the relevant laws, services and financial means, strong in having the acceptance of politicians and the entire community.

Prime Minister Pawlak Holds News Conference

WS0909141694 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Sep 94 p 2

[Article by PAD: "Prime Minister on Disputes in Government"]

[Text] "Perhaps some politicians feel a little paralyzed or frustrated. We certainly have enough problems," Waldemar Pawlak conceded. The prime minister was asked whether the recent misunderstanding over the "Strategy for Poland" means a paralysis of the government.

"The problems are serious. The recent disputes linked to personnel matters do not pose a threat to the functioning of the state or the government. Far more serious are those that concern the financial and economic processes," Prime Minister Pawlak stated at a press conference in Gdansk. He gave assurances that compromises are being sought. "All establishments responsible for the situation in the country should jointly participate and remember that, in fact, we are all responsible. If we seek solutions that unite, not those that cause tensions and conflicts, it will be possible to find some way out," Pawlak said.

The prime minister was also asked when he would appoint the new police chief commandant. "Everything should be calmly explained. There is no dispute between Minister Milczanowski and me. We should find a man who is competent and who has a certain position in this milieu," stated the prime minister. Pawlak supports the candidacy of Leszek Lamparski, who was police commandant in 1990 and 1991 and is now a pensioner. Internal Affairs Minister Andrzej Milczanowski and his Advisory Committee put forward the candidacy of Boguslaw Strzelecki, who is now heading the police in Krakow.

Waldemar Pawlak did not answer the question whether he is still supporting Lamparski's candidacy. He also evaded the question of when he is going to appoint a new police head. "It is not always good to do things quickly," the prime minister said.

"It is not true that no one is steering the police now, as the press suggests. The police commandant is still in office and is still heading the police. No one has presented any charges against him. Justice is administered by independent courts. Now, we should only support people who know how to manage this company," Pawlak believes. He added that, if the media attack the police for trifling reasons, we will soon all be playing "Gum Bears" [referring to the terrorist in Krakow].

Presents Commandant Candidate

WS1209110494 Warsaw GAZETA SWIATECZNA in Polish 10-11 Sep 94 p 1

[Article by "(Kes)": "Prime Minister's New Man"]

[Text] Prime Minister Pawlak's new candidate for police commandant is Krzysztof Dybiec, deputy director of the Main Tariffs Inspectorate, we have learned from authoritative sources.

Late last night, the prime minister forwarded a motion to the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW], requesting that the MSW head's advisory committee consider the new

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

candidacy. Before that, the committee recommended Krakow Commandant Boguslaw Strzelecki for this post.

From 1991 until this past spring, Dybiec was commandant of the Praga-Polnoc district in Warsaw. When he served in the position, crime in this district, which used to be the most dangerous area of Warsaw, decreased. He ran in the parliamentary election a year ago on the ticket of the Nonparty Bloc in Support of Reforms.

Late last year, he was considered as a candidate for Warsaw police chief. Until just recently, however, he was not considered as a candidate for the head of the entire police force because of his low rank.

Agreement Reached with CR on Debt Repayment

LD1009142894 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1300 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Two days of talks between Polish and Czech Government delegations, led by Deputy Prime Ministers Grzegorz Kolodko and Ivan Kocarnik, have ended in Nachod, on the Polish-Czech border.

An agreement was initialed on the repayment of Poland's debt to the Czech Republic [CR]. The Polish side will repay $57 million by supplying and installing ecological equipment in the border zone. [passage omitted]

Pawlak: More Money for Farmers Next Year

LD1109180594 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] During the Harvest Home ceremonies in Zychlin, Plock Province, Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak spoke primarily about the need to protect the Polish market.

[Correspondent Buraczynski] In the prime minister's opinion, the uncontrolled import of foodstuffs has had a bearing on the lack of interest in domestic agricultural produce. This has resulted in the impoverishment of the Polish countryside. The prime minister also pointed out that not all economic problems can be resolved at once.

[Begin Pawlak recording] We are capable of arguing about the proverbial half-million bonus for the warehouseman, when somebody else is already selling half the GS [parish cooperatives]. The same goes for national issues. This year, we are spending about 18 billion zlotys of the budget on agriculture. Meanwhile, in the same budget, we are spending four times as much on paying off the interest on the country's debts. Next year, the increase is Z40 billion. So, twice as much as the total expenditure on agriculture this year. This shows that the returns on plowing the soil, on processing food must quickly catch up regarding finances, as regards those solutions that are now immensely important in this international competition. [end recording]

[Buraczynski] Waldemar Pawlak admitted that many matters had not been finally settled—for example, the procurement of agricultural produce and credits for farmers. It turns out, he said, that resolutions and decrees by the Council of Minister are not enough. Other solutions are needed for the government's intentions to be carried out. Particular decisions to influence undertakings are therefore needed, the prime minister stated.

Zbigniew Buraczynski reporting for the First Program.

Kolodko Says Personal Tax Will Not Be Reduced

WS0909141494 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Sep 94 p 1

[Article by Jerzy Krajewski: "Taxes for Pensions"]

[Text] Next year there will not be a reduction in the personal income tax rates, which Deputy Prime Minister Grzegorz Kolodko has been promising for several months now; he even included such a reduction in the main points of the 1995 budget law. This has been caused by lack of political support for some of the proposals included in the "Strategy for Poland." "The Presidium of the Democratic Left Alliance is against lowering tax rates," said Kolodko. Besides, he is forced to abandon this idea because the government has rejected the proposal for valorizing pensions in line with wage increases, not along with wage increases, as has been the case so far. "Someone will have to pay for the maintenance of the wage-based valorization (which will increase the budget's expenditures by 8 to 9 trillion zlotys [Z]). It will be the taxpayers. We can obtain nearly the same sum for the budget if we give up the plan of reducing the tax rates to 20, 30, and 40 percent," the deputy prime minister explained.

His statement suggested that he agreed to such a compromise in return for politicians' assurances that the price-based valorization will be introduced in 1996.

"If we do not manage to change the method of valorization, in 1996 we will have to spend Z20 trillion more on retirement and other pensions and in 1997 Z40 trillion more. The personal taxes might increase, for example, from 33 to 50 percent and from 45 to 60 percent. Thus, those who are working would have to contribute even more to pensions, which, in 1994 and 1995, will anyway increase by over 15 percent in real terms," Kolodko said.

Biedrusko Joint PFP Exercises Previewed

MM1209090094 Opole NOWA TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 6 Sep 94 pp 4, 6

[Article by Jerzy Golczuk and Krzysztof Owczarek: "The Dirty 13? Starting on 12 September, 600 Soldiers From 13 Countries Will Take Part in Maneuvers Near Poznan"]

[Excerpt] When the U.S. President announced the "Partnership for Peace" initiative, aimed at tightening contacts between the Armed Forces of NATO and a group of

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

former Warsaw Pact member states wanting to join the North Atlantic Treaty, no one expected that joint exercises would take place so soon.

In mid-July, Poland expressed a readiness to accept foreign troops at one of its training grounds. The Biedrusko Training Ground was selected for the purpose. Here, between 12 and 16 September, 600 soldiers from 13 states will take part in joint exercises, including the training of subunits at company and platoon level to carry out basic tasks in peace conditions. Poland will play host to military units from the United States, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria, and Germany. In addition, military observers from 21 countries will be present at the exercises.

Welcome to Biedrusko!

"The Biedrusko Training Ground is not one of our largest exercise grounds," Garrison Commander Colonel Stanislaw Jodlowski tells us, "but it is attractive precisely because of its neat size."

On 4 September, command personnel from the first eight armed forces arrived in Poznan. Representatives of the other five forces are expected here in the next few days. The exercises will be conducted under the auspices of the NATO supreme allied commander and carried out in cooperation with the Polish military authorities, under the supervision of General Helge Hansen. The immediate control of the exercises will be the responsibility of Major General Zygmunt Sadowski, chief of staff of the Silesian Military District, and Major General William Carter, commander of the U.S. First Armored Division. The opening of the maneuvers will be attended by Prime Minister Pawlak, while the closing ceremony will be graced by the presence of President Walesa.

Of course, the biggest attraction of the exercises is provided by the U.S. soldiers, who began their "airdrop" onto Poznan's Old Market on Saturday. In their field uniforms, armed with photo cameras and video recorders, they created a major stir among the Poznan public. We were personally most impressed by two attractive...women soldiers, one black and one with Oriental features. Later, U.S. officer Brad Brown invited us to come to Biedrusko.

Poles Can Do

The Poznan training ground at Biedrusko covers an area of 100 square kilometers.

Colonel Andrzej Malik, the second Polish graduate of the U.S. Command and General Staff College (corresponding to our own Land Forces General Staff Academy), told us, "The U.S. officers could not believe that we managed to complete all of the preparations for the exercises in just six weeks. There, in the United States, preparations of this kind take, on average, at least 18 months."

Specialist Tony Daronche is responsible, on the U.S. side, for direct contacts between U.S. Army soldiers with their Polish colleagues.

"When I joined the Army three years ago, I was given an order to learn Polish. It was at a large military college at Monterey, California. Before that, I knew nothing at all about Poland, not even that Poles actually spoke their own language.... I studied it for 57 weeks, eight hours a day. This is my first visit to Poland, and it gives me a great opportunity to compare what I imagined about it with reality in conversations with Poles," Tony tells us in Polish.

In a year's time, when he has completed his Army service, he may go on to study Slavonic languages at one of the higher education establishments in the Unied States. "But that goddamn grammar of yours..." he adds. It was a similar story with Diane Clyker, who is by now fascinated by Poland's history, culture, and...pop music.

But Where Is the Pea Soup?

English is the official language of the maneuvers, but conversations in many other languages are to be heard at the Army mess.

"In our choice of daily menus, we apply the principle 'It must be good because it is Polish,'" Senior Quartermaster Captain Zbigniew Maniewski told us.

"Everything we serve disappears from the plates in no time at all. It gladdens your heart when you see Italians stuffing themselves with our pork cutlets instead of their own spaghetti dishes. You are asking about the traditional, if notorious, army pea soup, gentlemen? None of that kind of stuff! Today in the menu we offer neck-cut steaks, potatoes, a selection of vegetable salads, beetroot puree, and cherry compote.... Typical army grub, would you say?" [passage omitted]

Paper Reports on Personnel Changes in Army

WS1209115594 Warsaw POLSKA ZBROJNA in Polish 12 Sep 94 pp 1-2

[Article by (S. Lukasz.): "Cadre Changes in Polish Army; Who, Where?"]

[Text] Decisions have been made. Even though we do not have a relevant document, we know from well-informed sources that cadre changes have been made in the Army.

It is, of course, the natural process of promoting people to higher posts or to other positions. However, we believe that our readers would like to know as soon as possible who is being transferred and where. Until the signed document finds its way to the desk of the editor in chief of POLSKA ZBROJNA, we would like to share some of the information we have obtained so far.

We learned that General Brigadier Jaroslaw Bielecki became the head of the Organization and Mobilization

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Planning of the General Staff [SG] of the Polish Army [WP]. Andrzej Ekiert, who previously was the commander of the 12th Mechanized Division in Szczecin, became the head of the Mobilization and Recruitment Board of the General Staff of the Polish Army. The vacated position of the 12th Mechanized Division will be filled by Colonel Andrzej Lelewski.

The duties of the deputy chief of the Training Inspectorate of the SG WP will be taken over by General Brigadier Antoni Walczak, who has to date headed the staff of the Pomeranian Military District. He will be replaced by General Brigadier Roman Dysarz, whose previous position, Pomeranian Military District deputy chief for training, will be filled by Colonel Wojciech Kubiak, who has until now been the chief of the operational division, deputy chief of staff of the Warsaw Military District.

General Brigadier Andrzej Tyszkiewicz, Warsaw Military District deputy chief of training, will head the team of the WP Inspectorate, an institution of the SG WP. The position vacated by Gen. Tyszkiewicz will be filled by Colonel Maciej Zytecki, who to date has been the deputy chief of the Board of Combat Training in the SG WP. The post vacated by Col. Zytecki will be taken over by Colonel Marek Samarcew, former commander of the First Mechanized Division in Legionowo.

Colonel Ryszard Buchta, commander of the 16th Pomeranian Mechanized Division in Elblag, is being transferred to the post of the Warsaw Military District chief of staff for operational issues. His former position will be taken over by Colonel Piotr Makarewicz, commander of the Mechanized Division in Rzeszow.

The duties of the commandant of the Stefan Czarnecki Higher Officers School in Poznan will be taken over by Colonel Jozef Flis, who has to date been the deputy chief of the Operational-Strategic Board of the SG WP.

As we already know, Higher Officers Schools are beginning to function in new structures. General Brigadier Krzysztof Pajewski, who has to date been the commandant of the Higher Officers School of Quartermaster Services, after reorganizing the school and transforming it into an armor-and-quartermaster units school, is going to Warsaw to fill the post of head of an institution subordinated to the SG WP.

General Brigadier Ryszard Lackner will stay in Wroclaw; he will take over the duties of the commandant of a school characterized by a new organizational structure. It will be the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Higher Officers School.

Other cadre changes are also envisioned. They concern mainly military districts and the various types of the Armed Forces. We will inform you about them in due time.

Poll Says Coalition Dominated by PSL

WS0909122694 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Sep 94 p 1

[Article by Ewa K. Czaczkowska: "Public Opinion Research Institute for RZECZPOSPOLITA; Coalition Dominated by PSL"]

[Excerpts] One of the main tasks of the coalition of the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] and the Polish Peasant Party [PSL] was to guarantee a balance of forces to the parties. This purpose was to be achieved, among other things, by signing an appendix to the coalition agreement and by holding weekly meetings of the directorate. In practice, this turned out to be unreal. Since the coalition was formed nearly a year ago, we have witnessed constant friction among programs, concepts, and ambitions of the leaders of the governing parties. This is also the opinion expressed by respondents to the Sopot Public Opinion Research Institute [PBS]. One-third of Poles believe that the PSL is the dominating party in the governing coalition.

In your opinion, which is the dominating party in the governing coalition?

PSL	33 percent
SLD	29 percent
No one	13 percent
It is hard to tell	25 percent

The insignificant four-point difference between those who pointed to the domination of the PSL and those who pointed to the SLD, as well as 25 percent of the responses "it is difficult to say," might suggest that, in fact, the PBS respondents are inclined to admit that there is a balance of forces in the coalition. However, this is definitely contradicted by the low number of responses selecting "no one." Implicitly, the answer suggests that both parties have the same influence on the decisions made by the coalition and by the government.

The opinion on the PSL's domination has been certainly influenced by the prime minister, a PSL leader; by the strong position of Minister Strak, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, who is consistently implementing the PSL vision of the local self-governments; and by the fact that PSL people have filled many voivode posts. Moreover, respondents may have taken into account the fact that the prime minister, and consequently the PSL, carried the day in serious coalition disputes (for example, the issue of recalling and nominating the economic deputy prime minister). The conviction that the SLD is the dominating party in the coalition may be justified first by the fact that such important, according to social opinion, ministries as Labor, Finance, and Privatization are controlled by the SLD. Besides, SLD politicians are more conspicuous in the mass media, and they present their opinions more frequently than their PSL colleagues.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

The distribution of the opinions of the electorate of the coalition parties is very interesting. Those who voted for the PSL on 19 September more often say that this is the dominating group (44 percent); 30 percent of them point to the SLD. Votes of the SLD electorate were distributed evenly. Definitely more supporters of the SLD (17 percent) than supporters of the prime minister's party (10 percent) believe that no one dominates in the coalition.

Those who spoke about PSL domination were chiefly private entrepreneurs and cadres, people employed in state-owned and privately owned enterprises and on farms, the budget sphere, and inhabitants of small (up to 50,000 inhabitants) towns.

PSL domination was pointed to by young and middle-aged persons (25-59 years old), with secondary-school education, higher-than-average income per capita in the family, employees of privately owned companies and farms, cadres, private entrepreneurs, inhabitants of rural areas and towns with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants). [passage omitted]

* * *

The poll was carried out on 13 and 14 August on a 1,025-person representative sample of adult inhabitants of Poland.

Solidarity Leader Criticizes 'Strategy' Program

LD1109133694 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1300 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] Solidarity Chairman Marian Krzaklewski, who is visiting Plock Province, has criticized the government's "Strategy for Poland" program, saying that the reform boils down to changing the names of factories and creating State Treasury companies in 5,000 enterprises, where 80,000 people will take their places on managerial boards and supervisory councils. The workers, on the other hand, will have to bear the costs of an operation that may not yield results.

Marian Krzaklewski spoke out in favor of employee enfranchisement. He also expressed fears for the fate of the civic draft constitution drawn up by Solidarity because the trade union does not even have the right to table motions before the Constitutional Commission and the National Assembly. The draft is at the mercy of the postcommunist decisionmaking process, Marian Krzaklewski said.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Melescanu, Moldova's Popov Begin Official Talks

AU1209120094 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1000 GMT 12 Sep 94

[Text] The first round of official talks between Teodor Melescanu, minister of state and minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Mihai Popov, foreign minister of the Republic of Moldova, concluded about 45 minutes ago in Bucharest.

At the beginning of the talks, Mr. Melescanu mentioned that the two sides will have the opportunity to review a variety of bilateral issues and expressed confidence and hope that these talks in Bucharest will make a positive contribution to the development of relations between the two Romanian states.

Mr. Melescanu also noted that the sides will identify ways to continue the process of economic integration between Romania and the Republic of Moldova and to build a joint spiritual and cultural space.

Our correspondent Doina Saiciuc also informed us that, at the beginning of the talks, Mihai Popov, foreign minister of the Republic of Moldova, expressed thanks for the official invitation extended to him to visit Romania and the hope that the political dialogue they have started now is going to continue. A second round of official talks will be held at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon.

Tinca, Turkish Minister Discuss Cooperation

AU1009184194 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] Mehmet Golhan, minister of national defense of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in Bucharest on a working visit to our country at the head of a military delegation. In his statement upon arrival, the Turkish guest said that the goal of the visit is to expand current bilateral economic cooperation to the sphere of defense, particularly the defense industry. Referring to cooperation within the Black Sea zone project, the Turkish defense minister said that Turkey considers Romania to be a friendly country, to be trusted as both a Balkan and European country.

This afternoon, Turkish Minister of National Defense Mehmet Golhan had a meeting with Romanian Minister of National Defense Gheorghe Tinca. Both sides examined the status of relations between the armies of the two countries and assessed that the time for concrete results in bilateral military cooperation had arrived. The two ministers also examined the geopolitical problems of the region where both countries are situated and agreed that it is to the benefit of all peoples in this area for the conflicts in the Balkans and the former Soviet Union to be solved through dialogue.

After the talks, the two ministers met with Romanian and Turkish industrialists in connection with the beginning of close cooperation in the defense industry.

Today, Mehmet Golhan also laid wreaths at the Monument of the Unknown Soldier and the Cemetery of Turkish Heroes.

Nastase Opposes PSM, PRM Joining Cabinet

AU1209100794 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 31 Aug 94 p 3

[Interview with Adrian Nastase, executive president of the Social Democracy Party of Romania-PDSR and speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, by Dorina Baesu; place and date not given: The Governmental Boat Should Not Have Too Much Ballast"]

[Text]

The Romanian National Unity Party [PUNR] Will Have To Renounce Its Principles

[Baesu] Last winter, when the first protocol on PUNR's joining the cabinet was signed, you said something like: "Well, it is like in the joke with the policeman and the bench: The cleverest one gives in." Then, you kept postponing the event, by claiming that—according to information made available to you—the introduction of such a party in the government would not be perceived well abroad. I would like to ask you two questions in this respect. Did you give in now because you were cleverer or because you had to? Second, what makes you think that the entrance of this chauvinist- nationalist party in the government will not be perceived now as badly as it was then?

[Nastase] It is a sensitive subject. I do not think that I can give a perfect answer. Anyhow, one thing has to be said quite plainly: We, the Social Democracy Party of Romania [PDSR] are in the thankless situation of making the policy of a ruling party with only 33 percent of the seats in Parliament. This is the essence of our moves and negotiations. At the beginning, in 1992, the PUNR was not interested in joining the government, because nobody thought that the government would last longer than three months. We were then at the start of the winter, in full crisis. Neither the Greater Romania Party [PRM] nor the Socialist Party of Labor [PSM] were interested in joining the cabinet. However, it is obvious that these parties supported the government in return for certain advantages. In the meantime, we managed to clarify several things with the PUNR, in connection with the main goals of the government's policy. This government has a program that was already endorsed by Parliament. Therefore, the PUNR or anyone else is jumping on a moving train.

[Baesu] It would mean that the PUNR must renounce its principles.

[Nastase] That seems pretty obvious to me, because we are not discussing a new governing program now. Of course, they can say that they no longer support this government; then, negotiations will start again and we,

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

or somebody else, will form a new government. However, as I have said, one jumps upon a moving train, when one joins this government. As the French say "C'est a prendre, ou laisser" ["Either catch it, or leave it"]. Therefore, any speculation about our no longer aiming at the Euro-Atlantic goals or no longer moving along the road of privatization is pointless.

[Baesu] Did you hurry to bring the PUNR into the government because you were afraid that now, at the start of the new parliamentary session, you will not enjoy its support for Vacaroiu's [Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu] privatization program? It is known that this program is heavily criticized by the opposition.

[Nastase] Yes, that is one of the arguments. I do not think that the government—at a time when it relies so much on this privatization project—could afford to wage a guerrilla battle in Parliament. We had to be sure that the law will be adopted.

PUNR, PRM, and PSM? As Long As We Use Their Votes, We Must Pay a Price

[Baesu] As you have already received the PUNR in the government, you will probably also have to receive the PRM and maybe the PSM. What will happen then to the market economy and Romania's image?

[Nastase] The situation is quite different regarding the various parties among our allies. As far as I know, the PSM does not want to join the government, because it is always more interesting to say "their government" than "our government." However, they will support us, since they will continue to want to enjoy certain advantages. Nobody can condemn their attitude. The understanding we are going to reach with the PSM will be at the parliamentary level, at a general ideological level, and in other spheres. Regarding the PRM, I believe that theirs was a reaction of hurt pride, when they saw that the PUNR has joined the government. However, there is a difference in percentage and Parliament seats between these groupings. Nevertheless, I must say that as long as we use their votes, we must pay a price for that.

[Baesu] What price?

[Nastase] Aside from the PRM's obvious eagerness to participate in the government, that party has other interests, too. One of them is that this cabinet should not be replaced by another one, eventually an opposition cabinet. Therefore, I do not believe that the PRM will push its demands too much. One must realize that this governmental boat should not have too much ballast; otherwise, it may risk sinking, something which would be of no benefit to any of us. My opinion is that negotiations will be held and the PRM will obtain all kinds of advantages, but I do not think that the PRM wants to apply so much pressure as to block or overthrow the government. This cabinet has already acquired a negative image after the PUNR's joining, therefore it can do without further ballast. All this can be explained to the PRM leaders and I believe they will understand it.

It Is True That We Wanted To Involve Trade Union People in the Government

[Baesu] The recent unrest in the trade union movement is mainly due to your party. The fact that Miron Mitrea has set up a party that wants to merge with the PDSR raised the suspicion that he had always been the power's man. Why did you take that step?

[Nastase] At a certain point, the trade unions wondered whether they had not proliferated too much. Then, they began to condense their ranks and the CNSRL-Fratia Confederation came into being. But they did not choose their criteria too well. We suggested to them that they take up the formula of the political "families" from the European system: the social-democratic trade unions, the Christian-democratic trade unions, and so forth. The question is whether it is good for the trade unions in our country to take up this approach or maybe they should totally remain outside the political parties. In this respect, the first test of politicization was done by Mr. Ciorbea [Victor Ciorbea, CNSRL- Fratia executive president], who signed certain documents with the Democratic Convention of Romania [CDR]. The result of subsequent debates within the CNSRL-Fratia was to reject this approach. This is what happened with Mr. Ciorbea. Regarding Miron Mitrea, I believe that one should separate the issue of trade unions from the issue of Mr. Mitrea, who wanted to move from the sphere of trade union activities into the political sphere, by creating the PSS. I do not understand the uproar about that party's fusion with the PDSR. Parties are merging in Mr. Babiuc's [Victor Babiuc, prominent leader of the Democratic Party-PD and president of the Coordinating Collegium of the Social Democratic Alliance] Social Democratic Alliance every day and nobody says anything about it.

[Baesu] This is an altogether different matter. Miron Mitrea is the most important trade union leader and his present gesture casts doubts on his entire activity. What is more, he is subordinating the trade unions to the power.

[Nastase] I believe that Mr. Ciorbea should follow his road, while we, as a party, will strengthen our ranks by attracting other people endowed with an organizational spirit. I am not referring only to Mr. Mitrea, but to other people at county level who may join our party, as certain members of the Agrarian Democratic Party of Romania [PDAR] have already done. This does not mean that Mitrea was our man, when he was a trade union leader. But then, it is true that we wanted to involve trade union people in the government.

[Baesu] All these movements by your party look like a fitting preparation for early elections. Will we have early elections after all?

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

[Nastase] No. We are not preparing for early elections.

I Will Not Disown the Members of My Family

[Baesu] People from your party talk about the corruption of the former rulers. But you are also personally accused of corruption. The issue of the four houses is only one of the accusations. You have recently said that you are going to give up one of these houses. Did you do that?

[Nastase] I would not like to dwell any further on this issue. However, I said that these four houses have indeed existed, but in a normal succession over a period of 45 years. I had an apartment when I got married and my wife had one. I sold them both for another one, which I later exchanged for a house in Jean Texier district. This house I gave to my father-in-law, because it was bought and partially repaired with his money. Regarding my present apartment on Aleea Trandafirilor, I said that I will give it up soon, after I find a place to move.

[Baesu] If you manage to get rid of the house, you will nevertheless be stuck with your father-in-law, about whom quite a lot has been written of late. You have recently promoted Mr. Angelo Miculescu [former minister of agriculture in communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu's time] to the position of vice president of the National Forum of Agriculture. By doing this, did you not place yourself in a ridiculous position, to say the least?

[Nastase] I will not disown members of my family, regardless of what the papers might say. Aside from which, he is a man I hold in high esteem. Third, I did not appoint him vice president of the National Forum of Agriculture. He does not belong to the PDSR. At the respective meeting of the 600 agricultural experts, he was proposed for his current position in an organization of PDSR sympathizers. I had no say in their choice. Mr. Miculescu was agriculture minister until 1981, when he ceased being that because of the agrarian reform.

[Baesu] However, your father-in-law is an important businessman and director of the agricultural department of George Paunescu's company POOLGEC [expansion unknown]. He is also involved in rather dubious affairs, such as the privatization of the Miraj company. At the same time, he is trying to influence the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture.

[Nastase] That is why I wrote that letter to the prime minister, so that everybody can see that what has been said about the Miraj case is not true. Regarding his influence on the Ministry of Agriculture, I believe that Mr. Tabara will know what to listen to and what not.

That Mr. Iliescu Should Be Behind the Attacks Against Me? It Is Not True. At Least That Is What I Think

[Baesu] The entire political world speculates that behind the attacks against you is Ion Iliescu, who fears you as a rival.

[Nastase] This is not true. At least, this is what I think. My relationship with the president has been good from the beginning. He knows very well that one of my characteristics is loyalty. I know that President Iliescu is the man who in April 1990 proposed me for the position of secretary of the National Salvation Front [FSN] in charge of foreign affairs.

[Baesu] But even a presidential aide told me that these attacks are directed from Cotroceni [presidential palace], where it is thought that you "have grown too big for your boots."

[Nastase] This is an interpretation. But President Iliescu knows—and does not need my confirmation of it—that I will not run against him. At the last elections, one of the parties, the PUNR, suggested that I run for the presidency on its ticket. I did not agree to be Mr. Iliescu's rival, He knows that.

[Baesu] What if the speculations about Mr. Iliescu being seriously ill are true? Will you run for the presidency in such a case?

[Nastase] I would rather not answer that question.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Mostar EU Building Hit by Antitank Shell

LD1109162294 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 11 (TANJUG)—The office of European Union Administrator for Mostar Hans Koschnick was hit Saturday night by an anti-tank shell fired from the Croat-controlled part of the town.

REUTER news agency quoted EU Zagreb Spokesman Rudolf Weckesser as saying that the projectile had exploded 15 minutes after midnight near Koschnick's bedroom, but that he was not there at the time, but four stories below, in the restaurant of the Ero Hotel.

Mostar, the largest town in Herzegovina and its administrative center, was placed under a two-year EU administration in July.

In a telephone interview to the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, Jan Meyjvogel, police chief of the EU administration in Mostar, said the only possible direction of fire was from the western or Croat-held side of the town.

German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, who had spoken with Koschnick on the phone, said Koschnick had told him that he would continue his job in Mostar.

Last week, Bosnian Croats protested with Koschnick about the removal of barricades in front of the Ero Hotel.

The hotel is very close to the dividing line between Croat- and Muslim-held territory in Mostar, and the barricades were part of Croat defenses.

The removal of barricades and all observers' posts along former disengagement lines between Muslim and Croat troops in Mostar, and free movement of the population, were discussed by the two sides' officials at a meeting that, according to Radio Mostar, ended in failure on Saturday.

The radio said the Bosnian Croat official had refused to sign the proposed document, explaining it was still too early to open the town in such a way.

The radio also said tensions between Croat and Muslim troops had mounted over the past two months.

Bosnian Croats and Muslims had fought pitched battles for the control of territories with mixed population in Mostar and central Bosnia for more than a year.

The two sides signed under U.S. pressure in Washington on March 18 an agreement to form a binational federation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, envisaged to enter into a confederation with neighboring Croatia at a later stage.

Rose Warns Bosnian Serbs Risking NATO Action

AU1009170794 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] Sarajevo, Sept 10 (AFP)—UN Bosnia commander Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose warned Bosnian Serbs on Saturday to halt artillery attacks on the UN-declared safe haven of Bihac or face NATO action.

In a statement released here Rose warned "the Bosnian Serb authorities that they should desist from firing into the UN safe area of Bihac or risk NATO action."

Threatens Air Strikes

LD1009192594 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1857 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 10 (TANJUG)—Foreign news agencies Saturday said the U.N. commander for Bosnia had threatened the Bosnian Serbs with NATO air strikes unless they stop attacks on Bihac, Muslim town in west Bosnia.

The news agencies quoted Gen Michael Rose as saying there had been no reports about Bosnian Serb activities after the United Nations Protection Forces' warning.

The news agencies said Rose reacted after Bosnian Serb tanks early Saturday morning opened fire on military facilities in Bihac, one of the six "safe areas" in Bosnia.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency quoted UNPROFOR Sarajevo spokesman Eric Chaperon as saying that Bosnian Serb tanks had fired shells on Bihac in response to Muslim attempts to cut a Bosnian Serb supply route.

REUTER news agency quoted Chaperon as saying that it seems that the Bosnian army attack was threatening a main road towards a Serb barracks east of Bihac.

Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA quoted Bosnian Serb military sources as saying that the Muslims had on Saturday renewed attacks on Serb positions in the Bihac front.

SRNA said that three Bosnian Serb soldiers had been wounded in a previous Muslim artillery and infantry attack in the Bihac region and that the Muslims had on Friday tried to penetrate the Serb positions.

SRNA said the French U.N. battalion had provided support for the Muslim actions by pointing strong lights on the Serb positions and directing the Muslim artillery.

'Devastating' Serbian Attack Reported on Bihac

LD1109214694 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] Combined aggressor forces have been launching devastating attacks on Bihac today. Mirza Sadikovic has the report.

[Sadikovic] The combined aggressor forces have continued their offensive actions on all fronts in the Bihac district throughout the day, concentrating their assaults in the Bosanska Krupa, Bosanska Otoka, and Buzim

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

sectors. They have mostly been targeting civilian facilities and residential areas in the Bosanska Otoka area, in the villages of Vrletnica, Ljusina, Voloder, and [word indistinct].

Since 1900 Bihac, its surroundings, and the Buzim municipality have been exposed to intensified artillery and tank fire. More than 500 missiles of various calibers have landed on these areas in the course of the day. Most of the population had to flee their homes today as well.

According to still incomplete reports, many civilian were hurt during the day and evening, the destruction is appalling and the damage to civilian facilities extensive.

On top of it all, the most savage attacks in the Buzim sector of the front so far have been going on for seven days now. Combining their forces, Martic's and Karadzic's chetniks have concentrated all their manpower and weaponry in an attempt to pierce the defense lines. They have been using toxic and unconventional lethal weapons today as well. Despite all this, the heroes of the 5th Corps are successfully repelling the assaults, without retreating an inch. On the contrary, they have inflicted losses on the enemy both in manpower and equipment.

All this clearly illustrates the extent to which Martic's chetniks are enmeshed in this fresh aggression against this UN-protected zone. Further evidence of this is the conspicuous absence of their military representative at the meeting with representatives of the Bosnia-Herzegovina army brokered by UN Commander de Lapresle. One of the reasons for this is their ongoing collaboration with the traitor and renegade Fikret Abdic, who is increasingly pushing members of his former paramilitary units into their Serb ranks.

Let us add that the chetniks have today also been launching attacks in the operational zone of the main command of the Croat Defens Council for the Bihac region. Bihac is again bracing for an uncertain and arduous night.

Muslim Offensive Reported

LD1109132594 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 11 Sep 94

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 11 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Muslims early on Sunday continued a strong offensive against the Bosnian Serbs in the Bihac pocket in western Bosnia, the Bosnian Serbs news agency SRNA said.

SRNA quoted Bosnian Serb Army Command in Petrovac southeast of Bihac as saying that a woman and a child were wounded in a Muslim attack on Krupa-on-the-Una on the Bihac battlefront.

SRNA said the U.N. Protection Force [UNPROFOR] command saturday accused Bosnian Muslims of having been attacking the Bihac pocket for a week now.

UNPROFOR spokesman Eric Chaperon said saturday that the Muslim attacks were aimed at cutting off a vital Serb supply route east of Bihac. He said Bosnian Serbs responded by shelling Muslim forces in Bihac.

Bosnian Serb Army sources said Muslim troops had been regrouping on the Bihac front, fearing they might atack the Serb villages of Spahici and Jezerici.

The local Serb Army Command said Bosnian Muslims late Saturday opened fire from recoiless cannons and hand-held rocket launchers on the Serb district of Ilidza in the western section of Sarajevo, which is a U.N.-designated heavy weapons 'exclusion zone'.

The source said a woman and two children were wounded in the attack.

SRNA said Muslim troops had stepped up attacks around the towns of Orasje, Gradacac and Olovo in northeastern Bosnia.

Exclusion May Be Declared

AU1009132294 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] Sarajevo, Sept 10 (AFP)—The United Nations could declare a heavy weapons exclusion zone around the town of Bihac in response to a Serb artillery barrage on the UN-protected town, UN officials said, as the Bosnian army checked two rebel Serb offensives.

Some 200 Serb tank shells rained down on military targets within the UN-declared safe haven overnight, and 11 rounds struck civilian areas said Major Jean-Francois Philippe, spokesman for French UN troops stationed in the town.

Meanwhile separate advances by rebel Croatian and Bosnian Serb forces in the east of the pocket had either been beaten off or halted, a UN spokesman in Zagreb said.

In Sarajevo, UNPROFOR spokeswoman Claire Grimes, said the United Nations could set up a heavy weapons exclusion zone around Bihac town to protect the town's 60,000 inhabitants.

She cited the examples of Sarajevo and the eastern Moslem enclave of Gorazde where, "in conjunction with NATO, (we issued) an ultimatum and a total exclusion zone," adding "that's one possible option, that is a potential option," for Bihac town.

On Friday [9 September] she had warned that "UNPROFOR has within its mandate to take measures to protect the civilian population, and we have warned all the warring parties not to engage in attacks which could endanger the lives of the civilian population of Bihac."

UNPROFOR commander for ex-Yugoslavia, General Bertrand de Lapresle, is due to meet Bosnian army Fifth Corps commander General Atif Dudakovic on Saturday to discuss the total exclusion zone scheme. He will later

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

travel to Meljavak, in Croatia, in an attempt to ease tensions between the Bosnian army and rebel Croatian Serbs. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile UNPROFOR spokesman Major Dacre Holloway said in Sarajevo that 32 shells had struck Bihac town during a 20 minute barrage from 6:25 a.m. (0425 GMT), with seven landing in an industrial zone on the town's outskirts.

Radio Sarajevo said at least three people were killed and 10 others wounded in Serb artillery attacks on the town since Friday, but UNPROFOR in Zagreb was unable to confirm the report.

The Zagreb spokesman, who asked not to be named, reported intense artillery and heavy machine-gun fire Friday on the Grabez plateau, which overlooks Bihac and where the Moslem-dominated Bosnian army is attempting to cut a supply route between Serb forces currently shelling the town and Serb-held Bosanska Krupa.

Further north in Velika Kladusa—which the United Nations does not consider a protected area—at least two cluster bomb rockets struck Friday, leaving one person dead and five wounded, Philippe told AFP. UNPROFOR in Sarajevo had previously put the toll at two dead and 10 wounded.

Meanwhile Bosnian army troops appeared to have repulsed a tank- and artillery-backed drive by up to 1,000 rebel Croatian Serbs into the northeastern sector of the Bihac pocket around Radac.

"The report this morning confirms that they did not actually cross" the border into Bihac pocket, the Zagreb official said. On Friday UN spokesmen in Sarajevo said Croatian Serbs had established a one-kilometre (half mile) bridgehead inside Bihac.

Bosnian Serbs attacking from the east of the pocket in the Otoko area "have been pushed back" to the confrontation line, losing the estimated three kilometres (one and a half miles) of territory gained in a five-day offensive, the Zagreb spokesman added.

Mladic Overseeing Operations

AU1209110494

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1000 GMT on 12 September carries in its regular 12-minute newscast three reports updating the combat situation in the republic.

Gorazde correspondent Enes Musovic reports that "late last night, two 128-mm guided missiles were fired from Miljkovici at (?Luda Glava). This is proof that the chetniks are not desisting with their aggression on Gorazde." He goes on to say that "today is the 839th day without electricity, water, telephone communications, and communications in general."

The studio announcer cites a 1st Corps Information Service report and says that "in the past 24 hours, enemy snipers violated the antisniping agreement in Sarajevo, particularly targeting Tesanjska Street and [words indistinct] in Marijin Dvor, and from the area of Celic in the region of the Jewish Cemetery, and [words indistinct]. The aggressor's rifle grenade, antiaircraft machine gun and gun, and small arms' provocations are not abating along the entire demarcation line. Using antiaircraft machine guns and guns, he is constantly firing at the Mt. Igman road from the direction of the Forestry School. From his well-known stronghold within the perimeter of the Forestry School the chetniks used 82-mm mortars and a recoilless gun to target residential areas in the free territories. There are also frequent movements of military vehicles on all the usual routes surrounding the city."

Bihac correspondent Mirza Sadikovic reports that "the joint aggressors have continued attacks on the Bihac municipality. Throughout the night and early this morning they shelled the defense lines on the Bihac, Bosanska Krupa, and Buzim part of the front, and they resumed artillery and tank attacks on the Bihac and Cazin suburbs early this morning. Hundreds of shells of various calibers were fired at the region causing fresh material damage. At the moment we can only say that it is certain that there is a large number of casualties. [Words indistinct] continue to be the fiercest on the Buzim part of the front where—despite the presence of the UN Protection Force—the aggressor continues to bring in reinforcements. War criminal [General] Ratko Mladic yesterday visited the area and personally oversaw the operations. The attacks are also fierce on the Bosanska Otoka part of the front where the chetniks simply destroyed the residential areas forcing the population to move out. [Words indistinct] in the area of Bugari along the Korana River used helicopters to shell the defense lines and residential areas on the right bank of the Korana River and inflicted immense material damage."

Embassy Protests Attack

LD1009205894 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] In connection with the intensified attacks by the Serb aggressor on the Bihac area, the embassy of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Croatia has issued a statement that, among other things, says:

While the Contact Group is seeking the easing of sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro, while conditions are being considered for extending the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] mandate in the Republic of Croatia, the Serb aggressors and combined forces of Karadzic's Serbs and Serbs from the UNPA [UN Protected Areas] zones in Croatia, with abundant support from the Belgrade regime, are undertaking a large-scale offensive in the Bihac area—an area that has been declared a protected zone by the United Nations.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

In the attacks, apart from a huge number of people, the most destructive military equipment has been engaged—a large number of tanks, destructive missiles, and other artillery weapons. A large number of civilians have been killed or wounded. Because of the two-year blockade of these people—exhausted by the lack of humanitarian aid—not even the most necessary medical assistance can be given them.

We protest to the international community for not being capable of responding in an appropriate fashion to these provocations by the Serb aggressor, or to the unhindered continuation of the genocide in Bosanska Krajina and Bijeljina, and for not finding a way of responding to the uncivilized hampering of the arrival of the holy father in Sarajevo; we also protest against all the other demonstrations of the use force and aggression.

We join in the protest of the government of the Republic of Croatia at the inefficacy of UNPROFOR, which is unable to prevent these aggressive actions by the Serbs from the UNPA zones, the statement by the embassy of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Croatia says.

Abdic Forces Behind Rocket Attack on Kladusa

AU0909144794 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Report by Mirza Sadikovic]

[Text] This morning, multiple rocket launchers that use the Orkan type of missiles sowed death in the streets of Velika Kladusa. They were fired from the territory of the so-called SAO [Serbian autonomous region] Krajina. The self-proclaimed leader and war criminal Fikret Abdic has, in fact, again (?began) to kill his people and destroy his town from there.

According to the still incomplete reports, the consequence of the shelling of the very center and outskirts of Velika Kladusa is many wounded. There are also some dead people. Others have been wounded either seriously or lightly.

Karadzic's chetniks were attacking the Grmusko-Srbljanski plateau, the Bosanska Krupa, Buzim, and the Bihac parts of the front all last night and this morning. Hundreds of different artillery and tank projectiles simply razed these areas, [word indistinct] civilian targets in Bihac, Cazin, Buzim, and Bosanska Krupa.

During this period, the chetniks launched several infantry attacks on almost all lines, and are still doing so. According to the latest information, all lines of defense are firm and stable. The fighters of the 5th Corps of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina are heroically resisting the chetnik (?monsters), who, according to their well-tested recipe, are not hesitating to use all means and ways, and using the territory of another state, to accomplish their aims.

'Defenders' Report Successes on Brcko Front

AU1209091294 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 12 Sep 94

[Hamiz Deronjic report from Brcko front]

[Excerpts] The 108th Motorized Brigade once again confirmed the stability of the free Brcko territory. After the 11 September artillery and combined tank and infantry attacks that lasted the entire day and which the troops of the 108th Motorized Brigade mercilessly repelled, the enemy, after reinforcing his ranks, began a fierce combined tank and infantry attack on the widest part of the Brcko front, the airport-Donja Brka route.

The aggressor encountered the cool and efficient resistance of the defenders, who in repelling the fierce assault killed seven chetniks. The troops of the 108th Motorized Brigade did not pass up the subsequent chance to launch a counteroffensive. Launching a lightning counteroffensive they stormed the chetnik trenches at the airport, killed another 13 chetniks, and at the same time liberated three Muslims and a Croat that the aggressor had been holding prisoner on the front line. [passage omitted]

At the same time, our defenders destroyed an enemy antiaircraft gun and a [words indistinct] T-55. In the course of their successful counterattack at the very heart of the chetnik corridor, the members of the 108th Motorized Brigade managed to seize an Osa, three M-53 machine guns, two M-84 machine guns, seven automatic rifles, and two cartridges of portable rocket launcher ammunition. In view of the fact that after suffering immense losses the aggressor launched fierce artillery and tank attacks, our defenders, after completing an extremely successful counterattack, withdrew to initial positions. The defense lines of the 108th Motorized Brigade remain strong and stable. In keeping with tradition, after having suffered a beating on the front, the chetniks hastily took to the hills and spent the night pounding the entire defense line and the free Brcko territory with heavy artillery. The morning hours are marked by fire from 80-mm and 82-mm mortars, and antiaircraft machine guns and guns.

Serb Attacks Repelled

LD1109172894 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] The aggressor has been attacking the free territory of Brcko throughout the day, the Brcko press center reports.

[Correspondent] Since early this morning, the chetniks have been using all available weapons to shell the entire defense line of the 108th Motorized Brigade and the free territory. Hundreds of shells hit the defenders' positions and the most destructive ones have caused huge material damage on civilian facilities.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Aided by reinforcements brought to the Brcko battlefield over the past few days, the Serb aggressor attempted to break the defense lines of the legendary 108th Motorized Brigade by using tanks and infantry. Our fighters repelled all attacks, which were stepped up in the late afternoon. The enemy has deployed a large number of tanks and personnel carriers and, supported with heavy artillery, is attacking the 108th Brigade's positions.

Heavy fighting is in progress as I speak. Fresh reports, just in from the Brcko battlefield, speak of huge losses in manpower inflicted upon the aggressor. The heroes of the 108th Motorized Brigade of the Bosnia-Herzegovina army are successfully repelling all chetnik attacks.

British Soldier Killed in Vehicle Accident

AU0909184794 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] Sarajevo, Sept 9 (AFP)—A British soldier was killed and four others were wounded Friday when their armoured personnel carrier rolled down a hillside after the track it was travelling along collapsed, a UN spokesman said.

The five-man Saxon armoured vehicle was travelling down a hill in the eastern Bosnian enclave of Gorazde when the track gave way, sending it tumbling down the hillside.

"It overturned nine times," said UN Protection Force spokesman Major Dacre Holloway, "so we were lucky not to lose anyone else."

The dead soldier's name and those of his injured colleagues were not released.

Silajdzic Rejects Talk of Reducing Sanctions

NC1109180894 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] Doha, 11 Sep (MENA)—Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic has stated that 20,000 Bosnians, including 17,000 children, have so far died in the war raging on Bosnian territory. He said that 100,000 have been injured and that more than a million Muslims have been displaced.

In an interview with the QATARI NEWS AGENCY today, he said that Serb forces are continuing to wage their genocide campaign against the Muslim people, to assault women, and to seize land and property.

Silajdzic, who is currently visiting Qatar, said he is surprised by the world's silence over the Bosnian Muslims' sufferings and for merely being content with voicing condemnation and denunciation without taking practical measures to prevent more destruction and bloodshed. He described the stand of some countries, especially in the West, on the Bosnian problem and the genocide campaign against his countrymen as regrettable and one that complicates the problem and encourages the Serbs to continue their hostile schemes.

The Bosnian prime minister went on to say that the Serbs' attacks on his country have been going on for two and a half years and that their crimes are committed before the eyes and ears of the world, but without evoking any reaction from the international community.

He criticized the voices calling for reducing the sanctions imposed on Serbia. He said that he is surprised by the attempt to reward Serb forces that do not respect international law and refuse to implement UN resolutions and peace agreements while the siege of Bosnia is maintained and while the country is subjected to daily attacks by Serbs. He added that the Serbian attacks aim to accomplish a historic annihilation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to undermine civilization and the Muslims there. He stressed that Muslims have not reacted to the Serbs in the same way, but have acted in an Islamic way in accordance with the tenets of our religion.

Silajdzic appealed to the international community to play an effective role toward Bosnia-Herzegovina and to stop the continuing Serbian attacks. He noted that his country succeeded in forming a strong army in a short period of time, but added that this army needs weapons to stop the Serb genocide.

The Bosnian prime minister called for lifting the arms embargo on his country. He said: This embargo is illegal, unfair, and inhuman, because it is a case of self-defense and my country has the right to defend itself. He stressed that the Bosnian army has destroyed 300 Serbian tanks despite this embargo.

Changes to Federation Constitution Proposed

AU0909151294 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] President of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation Kresimir Zubak sent a proposal for a change to the Constitution of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation to the Commission for Constitutional Matters [word indistinct] of the federation. Federation Vice President Ejup Ganic also agreed with this.

In the explanation of his initiative, President Zubak emphasizes that the Constitution envisages that the elections for the constituent assembly of the federation be carried out within six months from the date of the Constitution coming into effect, that is, within five months for the cantonal and municipal offices of the federation.

Bearing in mind that the above stated deadlines have expired or are about to expire, it is in the interest of our [words indistinct] (?these provisions). We must determine new [word indistinct] for the holding of the elections. New deadlines will be set by the deputies of the constituent assembly.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Serbs, Croats Agree on Free Movement of Peoples

LD1109151194 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] Banja Luka, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—On the basis of a mutually expressed desire, government representatives of the Srpska republic [RS] and the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna have reached agreement on the free movement of their two peoples between their national territories.

As RS representative Branko Dokic told TANJUG's correspondent today, this also applies to the unhindered exchange of real estate and the right to the unrestricted transfer of portable property, which would initially be carried out via the Celebic border crossing point in Livanjsko Polje.

All interested Serbs living in the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna can report to the relevant refugee centers in Livno and Mostar, while Croats residing in the RS can do the same in Banja Luka.

It was also agreed to facilitate a mutual exchange of documents, especially those needed by members of the two national communities for regulating their property rights, employment rights, matters relating to education, and so on.

According to Dokic, in order to ensure efficient implementation of the agreement, the two sides have agreed to restore permanent telephone "hot lines" between Grahovo and Livno and between Sujica and Kupres. A test will be carried out at noon every day to ensure that the lines are functioning properly.

If a fault of any kind is discovered on the lines, the two sides will meet at relevant border crossings two hours later, to restore the lines.

At the same time the two governments took on an obligation in accordance with their means and on a parity principle to assist members of the other nation in easing any difficulties they might encounter in moving out and settling elsewhere. This also applies to both Serbs and Croats who wish to leave the areas of former Bosnia-Herzegovina under Muslim control.

No date has been set for the agreement to come into effect but it is expected that this will happen as soon as possible.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Reportage on Pope John Paul's Visit to Zagreb

Arrives at Airport

LD1009170494 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] Cordial greetings from Zagreb airport. An Alitalia airliner carrying the Holy Father, John Paul II, bishop of Rome, the pope, landed at Zagreb airport a few moments ago. The aircraft is at the end of the runway and we are expecting it to pull over in a few moments.

Speaks at Airport

LD1009201394 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Speech by Pope John Paul II on his arrival at Zagreb airport—live]

[Text] Mr. President, government representatives, representatives of religious Catholic communities, extinguished cardinal, brother bishops, dear residents of Croatia: At this moment, when I am setting my foot on Croatian soil for the first time, and while I am [word indistinct] kissing it, I am happy to greet the whole of this beloved country and all its residents. My greetings go even further—to Bosnia-Herzegovina, to Sarajevo, the city of martyrs, which I very much wanted to visit as a pilgrim of peace and hope. I wanted to bring a word of consolation and solidarity to the suffering people there, to stand side by side with them and encourage them. The war has been raging for far too long in that country, whose residents have for centuries been used to relations of mutual tolerance and exemplary cooperation.

I have made every effort to bring an end to that bloody fratricidal war. I knocked on all doors. My visit, scheduled for 8 September this year, had the same purpose. I confide in God all the bitterness I feel because of the forced cancellation of the visit, and I beg the Lord to convey to the hearts of all concerned my [word indistinct] invitation to reconciliation and peace.

I have come to the land of the Croats today as an unarmed pilgrim of the Gospel and as a herald of love, harmony, and peace. I greet you first, Mr. President, you who are carrying a heavy burden of responsibility for all residents of Croatia. I thank you for your noble words of welcome. I also greet other representatives of civil authorities and all those who care for the well-being of this state.

As a heir of the Apostle Peter in the Holy See, and with fraternal feelings, I wish to embrace Cardinal Franjo Kuharic and all the other shepherds of the Catholic community, so dear to us, and all families, especially the ill and those who are suffering. I would also like to make special mention of the refugees and expelled persons who are at present in your country. I extend my greetings to all of them and wish very deeply that they can return to their homes as soon as possible.

I send greetings to all the Christian communities in Croatia, especially to the Serbian Orthodox Church and its flock. I salute the Islamic community, which has grown in number over the past couple of years due to the forcible migrations of the population from the suffering parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina. My greetings also go to the Jewish community, which has been present in Croatian lands for centuries.

Dearest Zagreb citizens, I am happy to be in your midst. I have come to you to celebrate the historic event related to your Bishopric—the 900th anniversary of its founding. Every papal voyage is pastoral in nature. This journey is an apostolic pilgrimage of unity, aimed at consolidating the existing links between the Seat of St. Peter and the Catholics of Croatia.

As you have already mentioned, Mr. President, the history of Christianity in your country is very long. Even before the arrival of the Croats in these regions, the word of the Gospel was being sown in the Imperial [Roman] provinces of Dalmatia and Pannonia. According to the testimony of Constantine Porphyrogenitus [Constantine VII of Byzantium], your ancestors began embracing the faith at the time of Emperor Heraclius and Pope Agatho in the seventh century. Relations between Croatia and the Holy See became closer and closer, especially in the ninth century—at the time of Prince Branimir and the Pontificate of John VIII—when the Croatian state was becoming consolidated. That was the time of the generous and visionary mission of the Saint Sofia brothers, Cyril and Methodius, among the Slavs of Moravia. Their activities also left an imprint in Croatian lands, in liturgy and linguistics, especially the Glagolitic tradition.

Relations between the Catholic Church in Croatia and the Holy See were always close. The people of this country, who over the centuries often had to fight for the Holy Cross and liberty, largely remained faithful to the Gospel and united with the Bishop of Rome, despite all the different trials and tribulations. It gives me pleasure in this respect to recall the generation of believers, priests, monks, and laymen who sacrificed themselves so that all peoples, even those geographically distant, could receive the resplendence of the Gospel of Christ. With their diligence and zeal they devoted themselves to the spiritual well-being of their fellow men, to the alleviation of poverty, and to the comprehensive development of mankind, through their work in the areas of education, health care, and charitable activities.

I would especially wish to express my respect for those Croats who became distinguished in abiding by the morality of the Gospel, who attained prominence with their saintly and exemplary lives. I am referring, among others, to the martyr and Franciscan, St. (Nikola Tavelic), and to the Capuchin priest, St. Leopold Bogdan Mandic, the apostle of the sacrament of confession, whom I had the honor of canonizing in 1983. I am referring to the Blessed Avgustin [name indistinct], the proud shepherd of this bishopric, and to the priest and martyr, the blessed Marko Krizevcanin.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

We should also recall the prominent and deeply revered servant of the Lord, Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac, the bulwark of the Croatian church, as well as the countless sons and daughters of this country who proved their faith and courage through the ages, especially those who in recent history, in the name of human rights and Christian dignity, opposed the yolk of atheistic communism.

Mr. President, in your speech of welcome you mentioned recent events related to Croatia. An event of exceptional importance took place in 1992, when the demise of the communist regime was followed by the proclamation of Croatia's sovereignty and the ensuing international recognition for the first time in the more than 1,000 years of Croatia's history. This event enabled the establishment of diplomatic relations between Croatia and the Holy See.

Unfortunately, the terrible suffering caused by the conflict still leaves deep wounds in this country and casts shadows over this joy. Who could forget Vukovar, Dubrovnik, Zadar, and all those other towns and villages embroiled in the maelstrom of war? The war died down in Croatia, but unfortunately it flared up again in neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina. So much innocent blood has been spilled, so many tears have rolled down the cheeks of mothers and children, young men, and old people.

With all the means at its disposal, the Holy See continues to work to overcome the present tensions and establish peace and justice in the Balkans. To make a great effort aimed at establishing peace is the sacred duty of every believer. Peace is always possible if sincerely desired. If peace is to be built on the basis of justice and the truth, it should primarily be sought from the Lord. For this reason I invited Catholics and representatives of other Christian communities and non-Christian faiths to Assisi in January 1993, and proposed that a similar Mass be held in St. Peter's Basilica, which would end with a prayer for the unity of all Christians.

However, this prayer must follow the magnanimous efforts of people of goodwill. It should advance the culture of peace, inspired by a feeling of tolerance and general solidarity. This culture does not reject healthy patriotism but does not enter into the temptation of nationalist exaggerations and exclusivity. It is in a position to develop great and noble hearts which know that wounds caused by hatred are not heeled by the bearing of grudges, but by the medicine of patience and the ointment of forgiveness, forgiveness which should be sought and given in humble and unselfish magnanimity. Without this culture of peace, war always remains [word indistinct] and under the ashes of fragile cease-fires. With Christian hope I wish, in this sacred moment, to cry out with pain: Let the talking with arms finally end! May the heart open up to the lofty task of the building of peace!

So I would like those responsible for public authority over this noble nation, encouraged by the support of the international community, always to follow a peaceful path in finding solutions to the difficult, sensitive, and still unresolved questions like those relating to the establishment of sovereignty throughout the national territory, the return of refugees, and the reconstruction of what has been destroyed in the war.

Dear people, I would like to express my message to your nation simply, with the word peace. This word was used by the risen Christ to the apostles on the day of the resurrection, and today I would like to repeat this word to all your towns and regions and to each family, especially those who have undergone greater temptations and who suffer more. Peace be to you. The pilgrim of trust calls on you to look to the great jubilee of the year 2000 and prepare for this historical event, based on the eternal values of the Gospel, and build a just society whose members will live in harmony and show solidarity to each other.

To your generous and proud nation, to your sovereign republic, to all your residents, regardless of their language, religious tradition, or national belonging, especially to God's church in Croatia, I wish, on behalf of the Virgin Mary, every true happiness [word indistinct], as a sign of divine mercy; and, to all those who are listening or watching us on radio or television, I give you my apostolic blessing from the bottom of my heart.

Glory to Jesus and the Virgin Mary! [applause]

Meets Officials at Palace

LD1109080494 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Today, the second day of the visit of Holy Father John Paul II to Croatia, President Franjo Tudjman welcomed the head of the Catholic Church outside the presidential palace and introduced him to the highest-ranking officials of the Republic of Croatia, members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Zagreb, representatives of the European observers, and French General Bertrand de Lapresle, UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] commander for former Yugoslavia.

Before Tudjman and the pope went inside for brief private talks, President Tudjman presented the pope with an appropriate gift—a cross with a necklace, and said:

[Begin Tudjman recording] I have the honor and pleasure to present you with this gift, a Croatian cross which—with its sacred and Croatian symbols—bears witness to permanent ties between the Croatian nation, since its birth in the Adriatic, and the vicar of Christ on earth. [passage omitted]

RSK: Airspace Off Limits To Supply Muslims

LD1009135894 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1352 GMT 10 Sep 94

["Pool" item]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

[Text] Knin, Sep 10 (TANJUG)—Republic of Serb Krajina [RSK] said Saturday its air space was off limits for supply of Muslim units in West Bosnia and it could not be blamed for downing planes violating this ban.

An exception are helicopter flights to this region. The approval for these flights must be given by the Krajina army commander. Even so, they must land each time in Topusko, northern Krajina, for control, said Krajina military sources.

The statement said the decision was taken to prevent using Krajina territory by the international organisations to supply the Muslim troops in West Bosnia by land and air.

The Krajina government said all West Bosnia-bound supply convoys for the U.N. troops as well as those with humanitarian aid must be announced 24 [hours] in advance and stressed each vehicle would be controlled, the statement.

Under the Krajina government decision, each announced convoy would have to have an accurate list of equipment and food, and each vehicle carrying goods not on the list would be impounded and the crew criminally prosecuted.

The republic of Serb Krajina was proclaimed in 1991 by Serbs in their ancestral lands in the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia in response to Croatia's unilateral secession from the former Yugoslav Federation and removal of the Serb national rights from the Croatian Constitution.

RSK Threatens To Down Suspect Aircraft

AU1009171694 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 10 (AFP)—Croatian Serb authorities threatened Saturday to shoot down any planes suspected of supplying Bosnian government forces in the northwestern Bihac enclave.

The "government" of the self-proclaimed Serb republic of Krajina (RSK) said in a statement: "To stop international organisations abusing its territory, the RSK government forbids the use of its air space to supply the army of Bosnia-Herzegovina" in Bihac.

"The RSK government refuses to take responsiblity for the consequences of the destruction of foreign planes in its airspace", the statement, carried by the Croatian Serb ISKRA agency, added.

Krajina officials, like their Bosnian Serb counterparts, regularly accuse the Bosnian army of siphoning off humanitarian aid supplied by international organisations.

RSK forces might "authorise helicopter flights" to the Bihac pocket only on "exceptional" occasions, but these helicopters must land at Topusko, in the north of the pocket, to be checked, the statement added.

Humanitarian and UN Protection Force convoys crossing Krajina to the Bihac pocket must notify RSK authorities 24 hours in advance, it added.

Notification must specify exact specification of vehicles. Each goods vehicle not listed will be seized and its owners "subjected to legal action," the RSK "government" said.

Sets Airspace Conditions

LD1109192994 Sarajevo Radio Republike Srpske Program for Abroad in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] The government of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK] has decided that convoys transporting humanitarian aid and supplies for UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] units in Cazin Krajina and Bihac must be announced at least 24 hours in advance, while every vehicle in the convoy will be inspected, ISKRA has learned from the Main Headquarters of the Serb Army of Krajina.

According to the government decision, the announcement of each convoy must contain a detailed list of equipment and provisions transported; every vehicle found transporting goods not included in the list will be seized with its undeclared cargo, and its crew will be subjected to prosecution.

As the information service of the Main Headquarters of the Serb army of Krajina disclosed, with the intention of preventing the abuse of the territory by international organizations, the government of the republic of Serb Krajina has decided to prohibit the use of its airspace for deliveries to the Fifth Corps of the so-called Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and cannot be held responsible for the consequences resulting from the downing of foreign aircraft in its airspace.

Exceptional helicopter flights for Cazin Krajina can be authorized only by the commander of the Serb army of Krajina, and these helicopters must land both on departure and return in Topusko for inspection.

Army Clarifies Threat

AU0909150994 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] We have received a clarification. Official UN spokesman Paul Risley recently said in Zagreb that the republic of Serbian Krajina [RSK] had threatened to down UN helicopters. Prompted by that, the assistant commander of the Slavonia-Baranja Corps, Colonel Vojislav Stojkovic, gave a statement to Radio Belgrade.

[Begin Stojkovic recording] I am authorized to state the following denial:

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

1. The Command of the Slavonia-Baranja Corps, in its 7 September letter to Sector East Commander General (Peryakin), called attention to frequent cases of UN helicopters flying in areas outside the declared route and time of flight.

2. It was also pointed out that the Slavonia-Baranja Corps antiaircraft defense units, carrying out their regular duties on protecting territory, would open fire on unreported aircraft, particularly since we have information that the Croatian Army possesses helicopters that have been painted white and bear the UN insignia, which it uses for reconnaissance flights.

3. In the letter, we asked the Sector East commander to use his authority to prevent possible incidents and unpleasant consequences.

4. Our well-meaning letter has been unscrupulously employed in the media war against the republic of Serbian Krajina. Information to the effect that Serbian forces and weapons were being concentrated in Sector East are simply not true. It is common knowledge that, since as far back as the times of the Wright brothers, all flights, routes, and times of flight are reported beforehand. Mr. Risley's statement is a typical example of the propaganda-psychological warfare whose causes are deeply rooted in politics. [end recording]

RSK Commander Protests UN's 'Untrue Reports'

LD1009133194 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] Knin, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—Major General Milan Celeketic, commander in chief of the Serb Krajina army [SKA], has sent a letter to General Bertrand de Lapresle, commander of the peace-keeping forces in former Yugoslavia, warning him that "the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] command has been spreading untrue and malicious reports about the SKA."

This is taking place at the end of the current UNPROFOR mandate, Celeketic added, saying that "the Croatian side has increased its efforts to persuade the public at home and abroad that UN forces are not needed in this area."

"Unfortunately, this has been done either unintentionally or in agreement with the Croatian leadership," Celeketic says.

In a lengthy letter to Gen. de Lapresle, Celeketic quotes examples of spreading malicious reports about the SKA: its alleged participation in fighting in the Bihac pocket, or that the Serbs have been shelling Cazin and Buzim with cluster bombs, which has increased the number of civilian casualties.... These unexploded bombs have been defused by French peace-keepers and so on.

The SKA commander in chief quotes UN Deputy Spokesman Paul Risley's statements, according to whom "the Serbs have threatened to down an UNPROFOR helicopter in sector East, calling a part of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK] 'eastern Croatia'."

Denying all these allegations, Celeketic, in his letter to Gen. de Lapresle, stresses that he, as a professional soldier, "cannot believe that you and your command would accept the spread of untrue information, which Croatia would use to justify its aggression against the RSK."

In conclusion, in his letter Gen. Celeketic assesses the spread of such malicious and untrue reports as "beginning to prepare the world and Croatian public for aggression against the RSK."

Two Soldiers Killed by 'Serb Terrorist Group'

LD0909161694 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] A Serb terrorist group last night entered free Croatian territory in the Biograd hinterland, and at 1915 ambushed and killed two members of the Croatian Army on the road between Stankovci and Bila Vlaka.

According to the Information Service of the Split Operational Zone, the Serb terrorists came from the area designated by the Zagreb Agreement as the exclusion zone only to be supervised by UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces].

This act of brigandage on the part of the Serb terrorists unequivocally shows that the Serb side abides by no agreements, and proves that it is not willing to honor even the most basic provisions of the Zagreb and other agreements.

The soldiers who lost their lives were Tomislav Kardum, age 30, and Sime Dzetina, age 26.

The scene of the crime was visited by members of the relevant Croatian Army authorities and UNPROFOR, who will be carrying out the investigation.

The Croatian Army lodged a strong protest to UNPROFOR over this latest, ignominious Serb crime, says the announcement issued by the information service of the Croatian Army's Split Operational Zone.

Army Chief Protests Killings

LD0909180794 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Excerpts] In connection with a raid by Serb terrorists on the free territory of the Republic of Croatia, in which on 8 September on the Stankovci-Bila Vlaka road they ambushed and killed two Croatian Army soldiers, Corps General Janko Bobetko has lodged a protest with General de Lapresle, UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] commander, which says among other things:

Despite efforts made by the Croatian authorities to carry out the peaceful reintegration of temporarily occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia into the constitutional

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

and legal system of the Republic of Croatia, and despite our proven compliance with UN Security Council resolutions and agreements, the rebel side has continued its provocations, armed incidents, and terrorist actions. [passage omitted]

In connection with the above-mentioned incident, I am hereby lodging a protest over the unprofessional and ineffective attitude displayed by your units on the ground because they failed to take agreed and necessary security measures to prevent the opponents from taking advantage of the UNPROFOR presence on our side to carry out the terrorist attack. At the same time, I would like to remind you that by signing the Zagreb Agreement UNPROFOR assumed the task of observing the zone of separation and preventing it from being entered by armed persons.

I am hereby demanding an urgent investigation by the UN civilian police to find the perpetrators, who should be punished in accordance with international conventions. I consider the described crime against unarmed soldiers away from the front a crime against the civilian population, Gen. Bobetko's protest note says.

RSK Army Denies Killings

LD1009165894 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] Knin, Sept. 10 (TANJUG)—The Krajina Serb army command Saturday said the United Nations Protection Force [UNPROFOR] had determined that two recently killed Croat soldiers had died in a mutual shootout.

The Croatian radio said on Friday evening that a Krajina army ambush had on Thursday killed two Croatian Army soldiers in the Skradin hinterland, north of the Adriatic city of Sibenik.

UNPROFOR did not comment the incident.

Krajina Serb Army Deputy Commander Col. Marinko Gajic strongly protested with the U.N. commander of the region centered around the town of Knin because UNPROFOR did not deny the Croatian radio report.

Gajic criticized UNPROFOR's tolerance and said it was "allowing human tragedy to be abused for aggressive aims."

Gajic said that Croatia was planning another military aggression on the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK].

The republic of Serb Krajina was proclaimed by the local Serbs in late 1991 in their ancestral lands in Croatia in response to Croatia's violent secession from the former Yugoslavia and the reducing of their status to a national minority.

In spring 1992 it was proclaimed a U.N. Protected Area (UNPA) and 14,000 peacekeepers were stationed there. Since then Croatia carried four aggressions on it.

RSK Serbs Report More Refugees Fleeing Bosnia

LD1109173294 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] Knin, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—A group of 62 people, including 17 armed soldiers of the Fifth Corps, today fled to the territory of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK], before the terror spread by members of the Fifth Corps of the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina Army in the territory of the autonomous province of western Bosnia, the main headquarters of the Serb army of Krajina announced this evening.

According to the refugees' statements, on orders from Atif Dudakovic, the commander of the Fifth Corps, unseen terror reigns in Velika Kladusa and its surroundings, and soldiers are being executed for the smallest infraction.

The main headquarters of the Serb army of Krajina also announced today that, without explanation, the Muslim side failed to turn up for the scheduled talks at the border crossing of Maljevac, despite the fact that ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] representatives urged them to come on several occasions. The talks will, therefore, be postponed until further notice.

Serb Army Denies Involvement in Cazin Fighting

LD0909134394 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] Knin, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—The main headquarters of the Serb Krajina army has denied news made public by some foreign news media that 500 fighters and seven tanks of the Serb Krajina Army have been taking part in an attack on Cazin Krajina.

According to a statement by the Serb Krajina army main headquarters, combat activities have been carried out by units of the Srpska republic army, which has not requested the Serb Krajina army to take part in them.

"There is no reason why the Serb Krajina army should be taking part with only 500 soldiers. If the Serb Krajina army decides to take part in the attack, it will contribute 5,000 to 10,000 soldiers and more weapons," the statement says.

The same source has said that frontlines facing both Croatia and Cazin Krajina have been peaceful over the past 24 hours.

Biographic Data on Negotiator Hrvoje Sarinic

94BA0395D Belgrade VREME in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 94 p 15

[Article by Dragoslav Grujic: "Character and Deeds: Hrvoje Sarinic, the Richelieu of Banski Dvori"]

[Text] **"Date of birth and birthplace:** ... part of Rijeka that was always Croatian." His father graduated from the mercantile academy, but he later became involved in

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

politics, and became the president of the Croatian Peasant Party [HSS] in Susak and mayor.

Schooling: He attended the Italian public elementary school in Orahovica. "Every morning we had to stand up and shout 'Viva Benito Mussolini, viva Emmanuele Terzo.'" He went to high school in Susak, and then enrolled in the School of Construction Engineering at Zagreb University.

Marital status: Married a woman from Zagreb, whom he met in the monastery of Saint Vinko's Church in Zagreb when he was a university student, and married after graduation. Father of three children, the oldest of which (his son Marko, age 28) pilots the plane in which Franjo Tudjman travels.

Career: After graduation, he worked for three months in Hidraprojekt in Zagreb, and then after he received a scholarship, he went to France for advanced training. He remained abroad 30 years.

The beginning of his work as a guest worker is typical ("I did everything you can think of"). He was a draftsman, but very quickly he began to climb up the hierarchy. He did the cost estimate for a tunnel in Marseille and transferred to a job in an enterprise that did civil engineering projects, where he became one of the regional directors. He traveled a great deal in that job (Tahiti, New Caledonia, Atali in the Pacific, the Republic of South Africa, where in 1975 he carried the French offer for construction of a nuclear power plant). Before that, he was also director of construction of a nuclear power plant in Bordeaux.

How he returned to Croatia: The occasion for his coming back to the homeland was business-related—as a representative of the French nuclear industry, he brought the offer for construction of a power plant on Prevlaka. "I saw that it was not going to work out." He returned to Croatia for good in 1987 with the intention of starting an enterprise.

How he got into politics: "One day, when I saw how the situation was developing, I wrote a brief letter and sent it with my resume to the president (at that time, president of the opposition party Croatian Democratic Union [HDZ]), Franjo Tudjman, and offered him my services. The very next day I received a telephone call and I came to the barracks in Savska Street." Then came the election victory of the HDZ, and Sarinic became chief of staff of the president of the republic.

What was his first government job: The transfer of power, which he performed with technical correctness and the full cooperation of the government at that time.

Where he has been so far: In the post of prime minister of Croatia. He was elected as a man who had the personal and great confidence of the president of the republic, although observers favored (at 90 percent) his opponent—Mladen Vedris, the young-looking mayor of Zagreb.

What he is now: Tudjman's number-one man for negotiations with the Serbs. He goes to the negotiations with the platform: "Croatia has a big battle ahead to free every meter of occupied territory, and the arrival of the Blue Helmets will be used for that purpose."

His main job: Negotiations, especially those that are sensitive. For example: He negotiated with the eastern Herzegovinians (in January 1992) about the division of Herzegovina; in December 1992, in Belgrade, where he had a meeting with Milosevic, Karadzic, and Akmacic behind closed doors (in the presence of Owen and Stoltenberg). The Croatian public has not been informed about that meeting, and so far nothing has been learned about the content. And he spent this weekend in Knin.

Who is his model in politics: Richelieu, he likes to paraphrase his dictum: "I will preside in the ruler's place on behalf of my ruler and my country."

His style: Modern, effective, rational, and fast. He is known as an operative and a man who gets things done, not at all as a shaper of policy. Absolutely devoted to Franjo Tudjman; the opposition makes fun of his almost mythical adoration of the president. As prime minister, he cut back the administration, and he reduced the number of ministries from some 20 or so to 15.

What he thinks about Franjo Tudjman: "His workday is the longest. No one can keep up with his pace. This is a man who cannot get tired, who could bury us all when it comes to work."

The ties he has to the Serbs: At one time, he built a weekend cottage near Jamnicka Kiselica "which I now hear has been partially burned, and I also hear that there is a chetnik headquarters in it." In December 1993, he came to Belgrade; it is said that the objective of the visit was secret negotiations with colleagues in the Serbian police.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Federal

EU Foreign Ministers Approve Easing Sanctions

LD1109111194 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1037 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 11 (TANJUG) - European Union foreign ministers late Saturday conditionally approved of an easing of the sanctions against Yugoslavia, foreign news agencies reported.

The ministers at an informal meeting in Bansin, on Germany's Baltic Sea island of Usedom, approved of the easing of the sanctions if Yugoslavia allowed foreign monitors to control the implementation of its blockade of the Bosnian Serb Republicdl.

The REUTER news agency quoted an envoy as telling journalists that the foreign ministers 'endorsed in principle' the conclusions of a 'Contact Group' for Bosnia meeting in Berlin on September 7.

The Contact Group at its meeting in Berlin decided to propose to the United Nations Security Council that the sanctions be gradually lifted, given that Yugoslavia had severed political and economic relations with the Bosnian Serb Republic.

The Yugoslav Government on August 4 severed relations with the Bosnian Serb Republic and closed the common border to all transport other than humanitarian.

The decision was taken after the Bosnian Serb National Assembly failed to act in line with the calls of the Serbian and Yugoslav Governments for the acceptance of the Contact Group plan for Bosnia and instead referred the plan to the August 27-28 referendum.

The Bosnian Serbs voted overwhelmingly against the Contact Group plan for the territorial division of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The U.N. Security Council in late May 1992 imposed comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Yugoslav Federation of Serbia and Montenegro alleging the country's involvement in the civil war in neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina.

E.U. foreign ministers said they opposed a lifting of a U.N. arms embargo on all of the former Yugoslavia, imposed in September 1991.

The United States and Muslim countries insist that the Bosnian Muslims be exempted from the arms embargo.

The Agence Presse news agency said E.U. mediator Lord David Owen had submitted his report on the developments in the former Yugoslavia.

Churkin Expects FRY Sanctions Will Be Lifted

AU1009192094 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Report by Jasmina Pavlovic-Stamenic, correspondent for Serbian Television from Moscow—recorded]

[Text] Sanctions against Yugoslavia are expected to begin to be lifted as early as next week as there is no reason for postponement. This is what Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Vitaliy Churkin told your correspondent today after returning to Moscow from his European tour. Vitaliy Churkin refused to say precisely what the order for lifting the embargo will be, because two resolutions are being prepared in the Security Council and will come into force simultaneously. The first, which the Russian deputy foreign minister believes will be adopted by all member countries, envisages a regimen for lifting the first group of sanctions imposed against Yugoslavia two years ago. The second resolution, however, will strengthen the embargo against the Bosnian Serbs.

The world must realize that Belgrade and President Milosevic, with their constructive positions and by accepting the Contact Group's plan, have created completely new conditions for solving the crisis, Vitaliy Churkin told us. He pointed out that never before had the situation been so appropriate for a political solution to not only the Bosnian, but the overall Yugoslav crisis as well.

Vitaliy Churkin justifies his optimism with the conviction that all Contact Group members realize that Belgrade's position should be supported by deeds, and not only with promises. Vitaliy Churkin told us that the Contact Group and Russia must persevere and that everybody else should be persuaded that the sanctions should start to be lifted as soon as possible.

Churkin Reportedly Appointed PFP Representative

AU1109151194 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Sanctions against our country are expected to be lifted soon. This is what many media sources are reporting. TANJUG correspondent in Moscow Djordje Milosevic has the details:

[Begin Milosevic recording] There should no longer be any doubt that the Security Council will soon discuss a resolution on lifting the sanctions on Yugoslavia. According to the Moscow media, such a conclusion can be drawn from the fact that European Union foreign ministers have expressed their support for the lifting of sanctions. [passage omitted]

The date for the arrival in Belgrade of Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Churkin has still not been determined in Moscow. He should be conveying the Contact Group's conclusions to Serbian and Yugoslav leaders. He will thereby conclude his mandate of special negotiator on Bosnia. It has been learned through unofficial sources that the deputy Russian foreign minister has been appointed Russian representative to NATO within the Partnership for Peace [PFP] cooperation program. [end recording]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Kontic Urges Extended UN Mandate in UNPA's

LD0909142994 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—Federal Prime Minister Radoje Kontic today sent a letter to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. The letter, sent to TANJUG by the Federal Ministry for Information, reads:

"UN Security Council resolution 908, dated 31st March 1994, extended the mandate of the UN peace force in the UNPA's [UN Protected Areas] until 30 September this year. In this context I want to convey the view of the FRY [Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] Government that the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] mandate should be extended throughout the next period. Otherwise, it is not realistic to expect progress in keeping an otherwise relative peace and in consolidating the peace process.

"In other words, the Republic of Croatia is obstinately attempting to politicize the current negotiating process, and is raising the question of a final political solution in contravention of the Vance plan. The latest events, during which Croatian people, visibly supported by the authorities, blocked UN peace forces and disrupted their work in the areas bordering on the protected zones, clearly support this view, since this is a direct violation of the ceasefire agreement, signed on 29 March this year, and the provisions of the Vance Plan. Apart from this, one should also consider the permanent threats voiced by Croatian officials, who are mentioning the use of force as the 'most effective' means of resolving the issue of protected zones.

"In the meantime the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been strictly abiding by the obligations of the Vance Plan in its capacity as a fundamentally valid and agreed international instrument. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia maintains that it should be implemented consistently.

"The results achieved by the UN peace force in maintaining peace in this area, as well as the aforementioned events, clearly indicate that it is necessary to extend the UNPROFOR mandate. Otherwise, the aggressive conduct of the Republic of Croatia will result, not only in threats to the security of the population in the protected areas, but to the security of members of the UN peace force. This would also neutralize all the efforts of the participants in the Geneva conference to find a just and lasting peace.

"Bearing in mind that the UN Security Council is approaching the stage when it will be deciding on extending the mandate of the UN peace force, we ask you to take account of the fact that UNPROFOR's presence in the protected zones is an essential factor in creating the necessary conditions for a political solution to the problem. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will contribute fully to this, as it has been doing.

"On this occasion I would like to convey our appreciation and gratitude for your peaceful efforts to secure a lasting and just peace in the area of former Yugoslavia.

"In anticipation of a positive decision from the UN Security Council on extending the mandate of the UN peace force, I want to reiterate my deep personal regards."

Addendum on RSK Goods Crossing Srpska Border

LD1109194794 Sarajevo Radio Republike Srpske Program for Abroad in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] Mihail Kertes, director of the Federal Customs Authority, last night sent an announcement to all customs offices in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [FRY] in regard to the addendum to the FRY Government's decision on the severance of economic and political ties with the Srpska republic. The addendum concerns the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK].

According to the addendum to the aforementioned decision, vehicles transporting goods from the republic of Serb Krajina will be permitted to cross the Yugoslav border only with a certificate of origin signed by the prime minister of the republic of Serb Krajina that guarantees that the goods originate from the republic of Serb Krajina. The same measures will apply to goods from the republic of Serb Krajina in transit through the territory of the FRY, for instance, goods for eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and western Srem [as received].

By the same decision, the transport of foreign goods for the republic of Serb Krajina through the territory of the FRY will be permitted only if this involves humanitarian aid—food, clothes, and medicines. The transit of all other goods is subject to approval by the director of the Federal Customs Authority.

Sandzak SDA Muslims List Demands of Government

AU0909204694 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 94 p 5

["D.B."-initalled report: "Support for Ugljanin, Trust in Izetbegovic"]

[Text] The Serbo-Montenegrin state terror that has been in force in Sandzak since April 1992 has created the conditions in which life and freedom of movement and political activity have become uncertain for the indigenous and majority Bosniak Muslim people. To impose political solutions by force, the Serbo-Montenegrin regime has issued an arrest warrant for the president of the Party of Democratic Action [SDA] for Sandzak and then started detaining and persecuting prominent party officials, due to which the state of emergency, which is still in force, has been proclaimed in the party—is

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

written in a statement by the deputies of the assembly of the SDA for Sandzak, which was held recently.

The Muslims, the statement concludes, were excluded from the Constitution of the new Yugoslavia on 27 April 1992 without any consultation or approval by the nation, even though they used to be constitutionally and legally a state-forming ethnic group before then. Because of their dissatisfaction with the current position and on the basis of a freely expressed will for political autonomy by the Sandzak residents at a referendum held from 25 to 27 October 1991, the assembly of the SDA for Sandzak passed a resolution by which it:

—"Supports the leadership of our mother state led by Alija Izetbegovic;

—Advocates the principle of inviolability of the internationally recognized borders of the newly emerged states on the territory of the former Yugoslavia and the creation of a special status for Sandzak;

—Demands that the International Conference places the resolution of the Sandzak issue on its agenda;

—Gives full support to the Muslim National Council and SDA President Dr. Sulejman Ugljanin to represent the interests of the Bosniak-Muslim people of Sandzak;

—Demands from the international community an end to ethnic cleansing and the creation of the conditions for the return of refugees;

—Demands that the Serbo-Montenegrin authorities withdraw the arrest warrant for Sulejman Ugljanin, that he be allowed to return to the country and start a dialogue on the status of Sandzak, and that the Serbian and Montenegrin authorities stop political trials against the Muslims in Novi Pazar, Bijelo Polje...."

In the absence of its president, the party will be represented by a coordinating council, which will assume the following responsibilities: to receive representatives of other parties and delegations of international institutions, to communicate with the representatives of the authorities, to hold news conferences, and to contact the representatives of the mass media.

[Box 1, p 5]

New Leadership

The new SDA leadership consists of: Architect Dzemail Suljevic, Dr. Fevzija Muric, Professor Azem Hajdarevic, Professor Cazim Lukac, and sociologist Esad Dzudzevic. The coordinating council as a collective office represents the SDA during the absence of President Dr. Sulejman Ugljanin for as long as the decision on the state of emergency remains in force in the party. The information centers in Novi Pazar, Switzerland, Germany, the United States, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Sarajevo), and in Turkey are quoted as contacts.

Serbia

Deputy Prime Minister Views Economic Strategy

AU0909212494 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Interview with Serbian Deputy Prime Minister Slobodan Radulovic by Dusko Petrovic in Belgrade on 9 Sep—recorded]

[Studio announcer] Here is what Deputy Prime Minister Slobodan Radulovic said for DNEVNIK about the essence and aims of the economic measures adopted at today's Serbian government session.

[Radulovic] This is actually a continuation of what we started, and that is to stimulate production and the manufacture of goods for the market. On this occasion, we decided to stimulate production with the help of the National Bank, merchant banks, and the strengthened economy in order to initiate certain moves that we believe are, at the moment, important for the program as a whole. This means that we are going to stimulate the production of meat, meat products, dairy products, agricultural products, sugar and cooking oil, detergents, and all other products that influence the budget significantly. We have opted for investing in these branches in order to increase production; once accomplished, this will lead to a decrease in prices. One of the basic elements of the program is that the people planning to use merchant bank loans will have to commit themselves to maintaining prices at the level of 25 June and to decrease them further in the coming period. This means that this investment—intervention—implies greater production, a greater supply of goods, and therefore, stable prices that will fall over a longer period of time.

[Petrovic] What can be expected fairly soon regarding the supply of the market and the citizens with basic foodstuffs, and regarding prices, particularly in respect to the government's firm stance that it will not give in to any pressure?

[Radulovic] Yes, we believe that any measures that would entail freezing [not further specified] would not be productive, they would be counterproductive; that has been evident on numerous occasions in the past. Here is how we see it: We intend to decrease prices by increasing production. At the moment, we plan to implement certain additional measures, that is, we plan to intervene on the market with certain quantities of oil—not insignificant quantities, 4,000 to 5,000 metric tons, which more or less represents a month's consumption in Serbia—with a certain quantity of imported meat—short term, in order to prevent a possible request for raising prices—while investing in the production of meat is our real aim; the increased production will lead to a decrease in prices [sentence as heard]. Moreover, we shall invest in sugar production, the buying up of sugar, and we believe that in this way we will put a stop to the tendency of a decreased production of sugar and sugar beet. This

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

will stimulate production and the reduction of prices. Everything we are doing at the moment—short term, from the commodity reserves, and by importing meat—speaks for the fact that we want to stabilize the market. As far as long-term policy is concerned, by investing and increasing production, we hope to achieve what is currently the most important thing, namely, to increase supply and the manufacturers' interest in accomplishing this.

[Petrovic] How will the Serbian Government's latest package of economic measures reflect on the industry, on industrial production?

[Radulovic] What we have done with the measures proposed today is such that we shall definitely not need to discuss it any more, because it is a type of production that has a secure market, a production that has enough customers, enough funds, and I believe that it will be 100 percent effective. There is no reason for us to tolerate—and we shall say so publicly—a company's or industrial plant's wish to pay out larger salaries than their newly established worth, larger than their profit warrants. If increasing the salaries will endanger the program, then it is too high a price to pay. Therefore, we shall insist absolutely that only the revenue earned can be distributed, nothing else, since everything else would endanger the program. I believe that the majority of companies are adhering to this, but every violation needs to be disclosed publicly and the reasons behind it discussed.

[Petrovic] Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, thank you for the interview.

[Radulovic] Thank you.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.